This manual may contain references to HP or Hewlett-Packard. Please note that Hewlett-Packard's former test and measurement, semiconductor products and chemical analysis businesses are now part of Agilent Technologies. To reduce potential confusion, the only change to product numbers and names has been in the company name prefix: where a product number/name was HP XXXX the current name/number is now Agilent XXXX. For example, model number HP8648 is now model number Agilent 8648.

Agilent no longer sells or supports the product this manual was developed for. If no repair parts are needed, Agilent service centers may be able to perform calibration. Any available product information will be found on the Agilent Test & Measurement website, <a href="www.tm.agilent.com">www.tm.agilent.com</a>. No other support from Agilent is available.

# 5004A SIGNATURE ANALYZER



HEWLETT hp PACKARD



## **OPERATING AND SERVICE MANUAL**

# 5004A SIGNATURE ANALYZER

#### **SERIAL NUMBERS**

This manual applies directly to instruments with serial numbers prefixed 1704.

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Printed: MAR 1977

MANUAL PART NO. 05004-90001 Microfiche Part No. 05004-90002

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## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

#### **GENERAL**

This is a Safety Class I instrument. This instrument has been designed and tested according to IEC Publication 348, "Safety Requirements for Electronic Measuring Apparatus."

#### **OPERATION**

BEFORE APPLYING POWER verify that the power transformer primary is matched to the available line voltage and the correct fuse is installed (see Section II). Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) are used for replacement. The use of repaired fuses and the short-circuiting of fuseholders must be avoided.

#### **SERVICE**

Although this instrument has been designed in accordance with international safety standards, this manual contains information, cautions, and warnings which must be followed to ensure safe operation and to retain the instrument in safe condition. Service and adjustments should be performed only by qualified service personnel.

Any adjustment, maintenance, and repair of the opened instrument under voltage should be avoided as much as possible and, when inevitable, should be carried out only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved.

Capacitors inside the instrument may still be charged even if the instrument has been disconnected from its source of supply.

Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation.

#### WARNING

IF THIS INSTRUMENT IS TO BE ENERGIZED VIA AN AUTOTRANS-FORMER (FOR VOLTAGE REDUCTION) MAKE SURE THE COMMON TERMINAL IS CONNECTED TO THE EARTHED POLE OF THE POWER SOURCE.

#### WARNING

BEFORE SWITCHING ON THE INSTRUMENT, THE PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINALS OF THE INSTRUMENT MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR OF THE (MAINS) POWER CORD. THE MAINS PLUG SHALL ONLY BE INSERTED IN A SOCKET OUTLET PROVIDED WITH A PROTECTIVE EARTH CONTACT. THE PROTECTIVE ACTION MUST NOT BE NEGATED BY THE USE OF AN EXTENSION CORD (POWER CABLE) WITHOUT A PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR (GROUNDING).

#### WARNING

THE SERVICE INFORMATION FOUND IN THIS MANUAL IS OFTEN USED WITH POWER SUPPLIED AND PROTECTIVE COVERS REMOVED FROM THE INSTRUMENT. ENERGY AVAILABLE AT MANY POINTS MAY, IF CONTACTED, RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY.

#### **CAUTION**

#### **BEFORE SWITCHING ON THIS INSTRUMENT:**

- 1. MAKE SURE THE INSTRUMENT IS SET TO THE VOLTAGE OF THE POWER SOURCE.
- ENSURE THAT ALL DEVICES CONNECTED TO THIS INSTRU-MENT ARE CONNECTED TO THE PROTECTIVE (EARTH) GROUND.
- 3. ENSURE THAT THE LINE POWER (MAINS) PLUG IS CONNECTED TO A THREE-CONDUCTOR LINE POWER OUTLET THAT HAS A PROTECTIVE (EARTH) GROUND. (GROUNDING ONE CONDUCTOR OF A TWO-CONDUCTOR OUTLET IS NOT SUFFICIENT.)
- 4. MAKE SURE THAT ONLY FUSES WITH THE REQUIRED RATED CURRENT AND OF THE SPECIFIED TYPE (NORMAL BLOW, TIME DELAY, ETC.) ARE USED FOR REPLACEMENT. THE USE OF REPAIRED FUSES AND THE SHORT-CIRCUITING OF FUSE HOLDERS MUST BE AVOIDED.



Figure 1–1. Model 5004A Signature Analyzer

## SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1-1. INTRODUCTION

1-2. This operating and service manual contains information needed to operate, test, and service the Hewlett-Packard Model 5004A Signature Analyzer. Figure 1-1 shows the 5004A.

#### 1-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

- 1-4. The 5004A Signature Analyzer is a Safety Class I instrument. This instrument has been designed according to international safety standards.
- 1-5. This operating and service manual contains information, cautions, and warnings which must be followed by the user to ensure safe operation and keep the instrument in safe condition.

## 1-6. OPTIONS (LINE VOLTAGES)

1–7. Options for the 5004A are the four possible line voltage settings for the instrument. (Any 5004A may be set for any of the four line voltages, but the cabinet must be opened to change the line voltage setting.) The four option numbers are the same as the corresponding line voltages: 100, 120, 220, and 240, (e.g., Option 120 is for 120 Volt line supply). The procedure to change the line voltage setting is given in Section V.

#### 1-8. INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY MANUAL

- 1-9. Attached to the instrument is a serial number plate. The serial number is in the form: 0000A00000. It is in two parts; the first four digits and the letter are the serial prefix and the last five digits are the suffix. The prefix is the same for all identical instruments; it changes only when a change is made to the instrument. The suffix however, is assigned sequentially and is different for each instrument. The contents of this manual apply to instruments with the serial number prefix(es) listed under SERIAL NUMBERS on the title page.
- 1-10. An instrument manufactured after the printing of this manual may have a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page. This unlisted serial number prefix indicates the instrument is different from those described in this manual. The manual for this newer instrument is accompanied by a yellow Manual Changes supplement. This supplement contains "change information" that explains how to adapt the manual to the newer instrument.
- 1–11. In addition to change information, the supplement may contain information for correcting errors in the manual. To keep this manual as current and accurate as possible, Hewlett–Packard recommends that you periodically request the latest Manual Changes supplement. The supplement for this manual is identified with the manual print date and part number, both of which appear on the manual title page. Complimentary copies of the supplement are available from Hewlett–Packard.
- 1-12. For information concerning a serial number prefix that is not listed on the title page or in the Manual Changes supplement, contact your nearest Hewlett-Packard office.

## 1-13. SPECIFICATIONS

1-14. Overall specifications for the 5004A are given in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Specifications

#### **DISPLAY:**

**Signature:** Four-digit hexadecimal. Characters 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,C,F,H,P,U. **GATE, UNSTABLE SIGNATURE indicators:** Panel Lights. Stretching: 100 millisconds.

Probe-tip indicator: Light indicates high, low, bad-level, and pulsing states.

Minimum pulse width: 10 nanoseconds. Stretching: 50 milliseconds.

PROBABILITY OF CLASSIFYING CORRECT DATA STREAM AS CORRECT: 100%. PROBABILITY OF CLASSIFYING FAULTY DATA STREAM AS FAULTY: 99.998%.

MINIMUM GATE LENGTH: One clock cycle.

MINIMUM TIMING BETWEEN GATES (from last STOP to next START): One clock cycle.

#### **DATA PROBE:**

**Input Impedance:** 50 K $\Omega$  to 1.4 Volt, nominal. Shunted by 7 pF, nominal.

Threshold: Logic one: 2.0 Volt +.2 -.3. Logic zero: .8 Volt, +.3 -.2.

**Setup Time:** 15 nanoseconds, with .2 volt over-drive. (Data required to be valid at least 15 nanoseconds before selected clock edge.)

Hold Time: 0 nanoseconds. (Data required to be held until occurrence of selected clock edge.)

#### **GATING INPUT LINES:**

**START, STOP, CLOCK inputs:** Input Impedance: 50 K $\Omega$  to 1.4 volt, nominal. Shunted by 7 pF, nominal. Threshold: 1.4 volt  $\pm$ .6 (.1 volt hysteresis, typical).

#### **START, STOP inputs:**

Setup Time: 25 nanoseconds. (START, STOP to be valid at least 25 nanoseconds before selected clock edge.)

Hold Time: Zero nanoseconds (START, STOP to be held until occurrence of selected clock edge).

#### **CLOCK INPUT:**

Maximum clock frequency: 10 MHz.

Minimum Clock Time in High or Low State: 50 nanoseconds.

**VOLTAGE OVERLOAD PROTECTION:** All inputs ±150 volts continuous.

±250 volts intermittent. 250 volts ac for 1 minute.

#### **OPERATING ENVIRONMENT:**

Temperature: 0-55°C.

**Relative Humidity:** 95% at 40°C.

Altitude: 4,600M.

#### **POWER REQUIREMENTS:**

**Option 100:** 100V ac line, +5%, -10%, 48—440 Hz **Option 120:** 120V ac line, +5%, -10%, 48—440 Hz **Option 220:** 220V ac line, +5%, -10%, 48—66 Hz **Option 240:** 240V ac line, +5%, -10%, 48—66 Hz

**WEIGHT:** Net: 2.5 kg, 5.5 lbs. Shipping: 7.7 kg, 17 lbs.

#### **DIMENSIONS:**

90 mm high x 215 mm wide x 300 mm deep ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. x 12 in.)

Dimensions exclude tilt bale, probes, and pouch.

## 1-15. DESCRIPTION OF 5004A SIGNATURE ANALYZER

1-16. The HP Model 5004A Signature Analyzer is a test instrument for troubleshooting complex electronic logic circuits. It uses the signature analysis technique of troubleshooting.

## 1-17. Signature Analysis

1-18. Signature analysis is a method of troubleshooting complex electronic logic circuits to the individual component level. To use signature analysis with the 5004A, the unit to be tested must have certain characteristics included with the original design. Typically a logic product

intended for signature analysis troubleshooting will have a programmed controller and a stored short test program that can exercise most of the unit. Usually the test program is started by a "self-test" mode of the instrument. With the test program running, the 5004A (connected to the unit being tested) will display a unique hexadecimal signature for each signature analysis test point in the unit being tested. The 5004A requires four signals from the unit being tested: Clock, Start, Data, and Stop. The CLOCK signal synchronizes the two instruments. The exactly repetitive START and STOP signals define a window during which the DATA signal is being received by the 5004A. After the STOP signal the 5004A displays the unique hexadecimal signature of the data received.

#### 1-19. ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED

Logic Pulser

Logic Current Tracer

- 1-20. The accessories supplied with the 5004A are shown in Figure 1-1.
  - a. Depending on the customer's location, the line power cable may be supplied with one of four line (mains) connectors. Refer to the "Power Cable" paragraph in Section II.
  - b. Five detachable "grabber" test connectors are supplied with the 5004A. Refer to Section III for a description and use.
  - c. One ground wire for the data probe is supplied with the 5004A.

## 1-21. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

1-22. Table 1-2 lists recommended test equipment to test, maintain, and troubleshoot the 5004A.

INSTRUMENT	CRITICAL SPECS	RECOMMENDED HP MODEL
Pulse Generator	5 ns—100 ns delay	8007B
Pulse Generator	10 MHz, 5 volts pulse	8013B
Oscilloscope with dual-trace vertical amp.	100 MHz	182C, 1805A/1825A
Power Supply	5 volts	6111A
Digital Voltmeter	10 volts	3476A
Resistor	1000Ω 5% 1/4W	0683–1025
Resistor	50Ω 5% 2W	0698-3311
Capacitor	0.1 μF ±20% 25V	0170-0022
Capacitor	10 μF +75 -10% 25V	0180-0059
Logic Probe	TTL compatibility	545A

TTL compatibility

1 ma-1 A Range

Table 1-2. Recommended Test Equipment

546A

547A

# SECTION II INSTALLATION

#### 2-1. INTRODUCTION

2-2. This section provides information for inspection, installation, and prepration for use of the 5004A Signature Analyzer.

#### 2-3. INITIAL INSPECTION

2–4. Inspect the shipping container for damage. If the shipping container or cushioning material is damaged, it should be kept until the contents of the shipment have been checked for completeness and the instrument has been checked mechanically and electrically. The contents of the shipment should be as shown in *Figure 1–1*; procedures for checking electrical performance are given in Section IV. If the contents are incomplete, if there is mechanical damage or defect, or if the 5004A does not pass the performance tests, notify the nearest Hewlett-Packard office. If the shipping container is damaged, or the cushioning material shows signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as the Hewlett-Packard office. Keep the shipping materials for carrier's inspection. The HP office will arrange for repair or replacement at HP option without waiting for claim settlement.

## 2-5. PREPARATION FOR USE

## 2-6. Power Requirements

2-7. The 5004A requires a power source as shown in Section 1, Specifications.

## 2-8. Line Voltage Selection

2-9. Changing the 5004A power source voltage setting requires the 5004A cabinet to be opened. Instructions for changing the line voltage setting are given in Section V.

## 2-10. Line Voltage Label

2-11. The original line voltage setting for each 5004A as manufactured is printed on a label on the back panel of each 5004A. Check this label and compare the voltage (100, 120, 220, or 240) with your local line voltage supply. If you do not have the correct line voltage for your 5004A, notify a qualified technician and refer to Section V of this manual.

#### 2-12. Power Cable

2–13. The 5004A is shipped with a three-wire power cable. When the cable is connected to an appropriate ac power source, this cable grounds internal "grounds" in the 5004A and the two exposed screws on the rear panel heat sink. The type of power cable plug shipped with each instrument depends on the country of destination. Refer to Figure 2–1 for the part numbers of the power cable and plug configurations available.

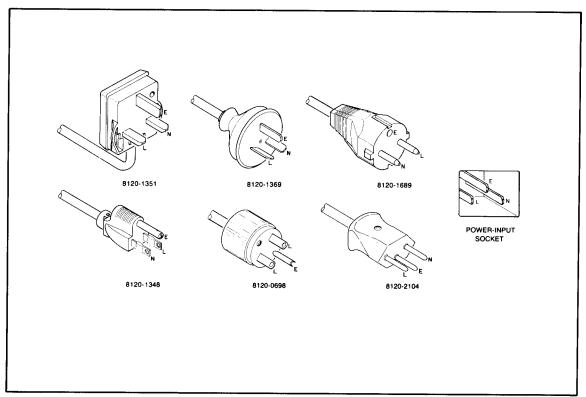


Figure 2-1. Power Cable HP Part Numbers Versus Mains Plugs Available

#### WARNING

BEFORE SWITCHING ON THIS INSTRUMENT, THE PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINALS OF THIS INSTRUMENT MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR OF THE (MAINS) POWER CORD. THE MAINS PLUG SHALL ONLY BE INSERTED IN A SOCKET OUTLET PROVIDED WITH A PROTECTIVE EARTH CONTACT. THE PROTECTIVE ACTION MUST NOT BE NEGATED BY THE USE OF AN EXTENSION CORD (POWER CABLE) WITHOUT A PROTECTIVE CONDUCTOR (GROUNDING).

## 2-14. Operating Environment

- 2-15. TEMPERATURE. The 5004A may be operated in temperatures from 0°C to +55°C.
- 2-16. HUMIDITY. The 5004A may be operated in environments with humidity up to 95%. However, it should be protected from temperature extremes which cause condensation in the instrument.
- 2-17. ALTITUDE. The 5004A may be operated at altitudes up to 4,600 metres.

#### 2-18. STORAGE AND SHIPMENT

#### 2-19. Environment

2-20. The instrument may be stored or shipped in environments within the following limits:

Temperature	40°	C to +75°C
Humidity		
Altitude	4,600 meters (15,000	feet)

2-21. The instrument should also be protected from temperature extremes which cause condensation within the instrument.

## 2-22. Packaging

- 2-23. ORIGINAL PACKAGING. Containers and materials identical to those used in factory packaging are available through Hewlett-Packard offices. If the instrument is being returned to Hewlett-Packard for servicing, attach a tag indicating the type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number. Also, mark the container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling. In any correspondence, refer to the instrument by model number and full serial number.
- 2-24. OTHER PACKAGING. The following general instructions should be used for repacking with commercially available materials:
  - a. Wrap instrument in heavy paper or plastic. (If shipping to Hewlett-Packard office or service center, attach tag indicating type of service required, return address, model number, and full serial number.)
  - b. Use strong shipping container. A double-wall carton made of 350-pound test material is adequate.
  - c. Use a layer of shock-absorbing material 70 to 100 mm (3- to 4-inch) thick around all sides of the instrument to provide firm cushioning and prevent movement inside container. Protect control panel with cardboard.
  - d. Seal shipping container securely.
  - e. Mark shipping container FRAGILE to ensure careful handling.
  - f. In any correspondence, refer to instrument by model number and full serial number.

# SECTION III OPERATION

#### 3-1. INTRODUCTION

3-2. This section explains the functions of the operating controls, indicators, probe, and test connectors of the 5004A Signature Analyzer. An operator's self-test is given, and the normal operating modes are described.

#### 3-3. PANEL FEATURES

3-4. Front panel features of the Signature Analyzer are described in Figure 3-1. This figure contains a detailed description of the controls, connectors, and indicators.

#### 3-5. SIGNATURE DISPLAY

3-6. The 5004A Signature Analyzer presents digital signatures with a four-character (symbol) display on its front panel. Each character, which can be any one of 16 symbols, is shown on a 7-segment light-emitting-diode display 10 by 7 millimetres. The 16 possible characters are:

# 

3-7. The characters presented on the display are a hexadecimal number which is the residue of a count in the 5004A after a START and a STOP signal have been received with some data bits in between.

#### **NOTE**

No signature appearing on the 5004A display has any particular significance beyond being a correct (expected) signature or an incorrect signature. The number is, however, a count residue in the 5004A converted to and displayed in hexadecimal.

## 3-8. HEXADECIMAL NUMBER SYSTEM SYMBOLS (DIGITS)

3-9. The four-digit front panel display presents numbers in a special set of hexadecimal symbols (see preceding paragraph). Note that the final six symbols are not the common hexadecimal symbols ABCDEF because the seven-segment display of the 5004A can not show a B or D that would be different from an 8 or Ø respectively (and several other symbols could be ambiguous).

#### 3-10. TEST TERMINAL GRABBER CONNECTORS

3–11. Five test-terminal grabber-connectors are supplied with the 5004A. The grabbers are push-on pull-off connectors. A grabber can be used on the end of the active test pod test leads to make reliable electrical connections from the 5004A to the instrument being tested. Figure 3–1 shows grabbers connected to the pod test leads. Figure 3–4 shows grabbers connected to a device being tested. The removeable ground (common) test lead for the probe also has a grabber.

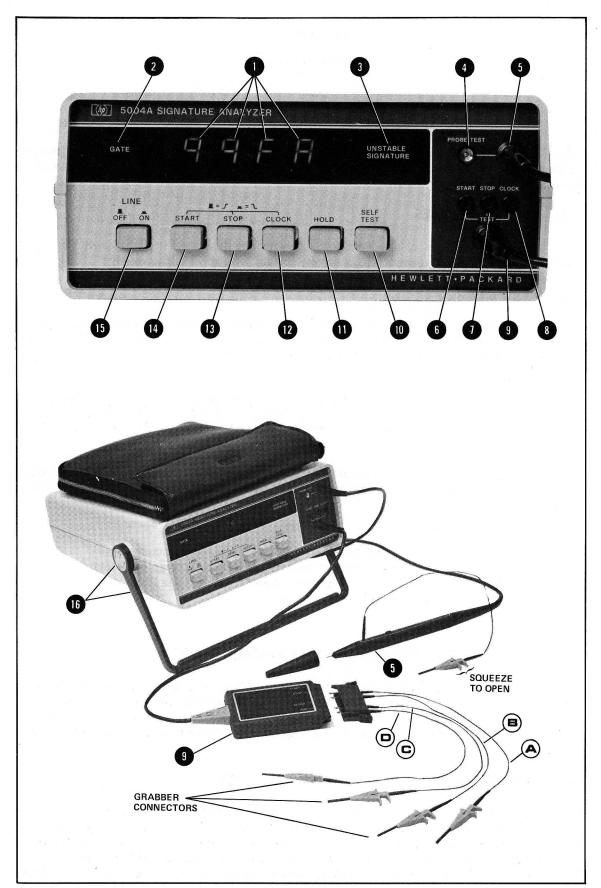


Figure 3-1. Front Panel, Probe, and Pod Features

#### **FRONT PANEL FEATURES**

- FOUR-DIGIT DISPLAY: Shows the unique signaure stimulated by the input signals.
- 2 GATE Lamp: Regular blinking of GATE lamp indicates proper START/STOP gating signals.
- 3 UNSTABLE SIGNATURE Lamp: Intermittent or occasional blinking of this lamp indicates a difference between successive signatures inputted to the 5004A.
- 4 PROBE TEST Connector: Test point for 5004A data probe in SELF-TEST mode.
- 5 DATA PROBE: Point of entry for data from unit being tested by 5004A. Lamp near probe tip indicates logic level at tip: On Bright = High, On Dim = Bad-level, Off = Low, 10 ns or greater pulses are stretched to 100 ms. Note side ground connector for fast circuits and RESET switch.
- 6 START Test Point: Test point for the START test connector on the active pod in the SELF-TEST mode.
- STOP Test Point: Test point for the STOP test connector on the active pod in the SELF-TEST mode.
- 8 CLOCK Test Point: Test point for the CLOCK test connector on the active pod in the SELF-TEST mode.
- 9 Active Test Pod: Four test inputs START, STOP, CLOCK, and a common GND (ground) are extended with this active pod for fast rise time signals and low circuit loading.
- A START Test Lead: Point of entry for START signal from the unit being tested by the 5004A.
- B STOP Test Lead: Point of entry for STOP signal from the unit being tested by the 5004A.
- CLOCK Test Lead: Point of entry for CLOCK signal from the unit being tested by the 5004A.
- GND Test Lead: Common (ground) test lead for connection to unit being tested by the 5004A.

#### **SWITCH NOTE**

The following six switches (1), (1), (1), (1), (1), (1), and (1) are all pushed once to lock in-on and push again to release out-off switches.

- SELF-TEST Switch: When pushed and locked in, this test puts the 5004A in the SELF-TEST mode. (See SWITCH NOTE above.)
- HOLD Signature Switch: When pushed and locked in, this switch will hold a single, one-time signature for comparison or recording. (See SWITCH NOTE above.)
- 12 13 14 CLOCK, STOP, and START Switches: These three switches are set to select either the positive-going (■ = ∫) (indicates switch position) transition or the negative-going (□ = √) (indicates switch position) transition of the respective signals as the active control for that signal. The CLOCK, STOP, and START switches are respectively the active control switches for the CLOCK, STOP, and START test inputs on the active pod. (See the SWITCH NOTE.)
- LINE OFF ON Switch: (Indicates switch position.) This switch controls application of mains line power to the 5004A. Line power is applied when the switch is pushed and locked in. Line power is disconnected when the switch is out. (See SWITCH NOTE.)
- Handle-Stand: The combination handle and stand can be rotated by pulling gently at the side pivot points both sides simultaneously and turning the handle to the desired position.

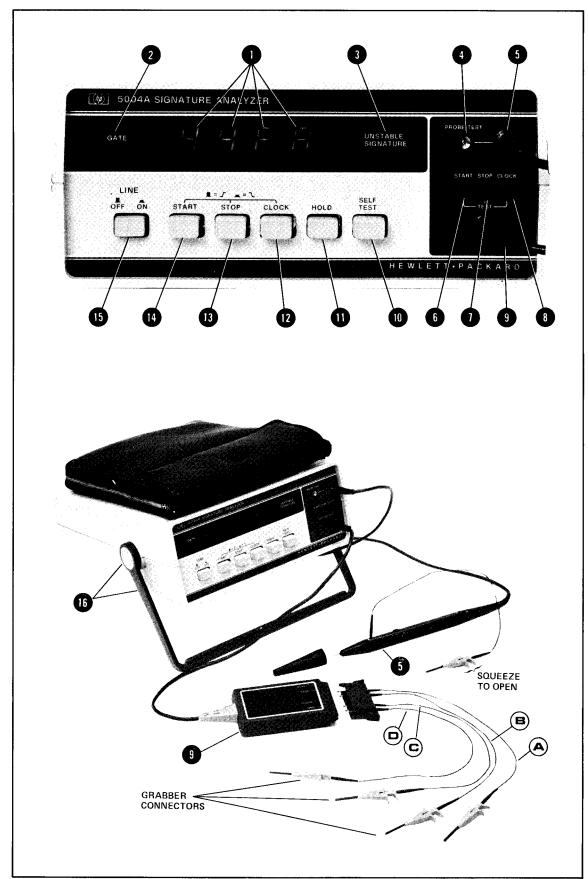


Figure 3-2. Operator Self-Test

#### 3-12. OPERATOR'S MAINTENANCE

3-13. There are no operator's maintenance procedures for the 5004A.

#### **FUSE NOTE**

The 5004A power line fuse is inside the cabinet. If a 5004A seems to NOT operate as if a fuse were blown refer the unit to qualified maintenance personnel.

### 3-14. OPERATOR SELF-TEST of 5004A

3-15. The 5004A Signature Analyzer has a SELF-TEST (front panel switch) mode which can be used to check the condition of the unit thoroughly. Use the procedure in *Figure 3-2* to SELF-TEST a 5004A.

1. Before applying power to the 5004A check that the line (mains) voltage available matches the label on the 5004A rear panel.

#### CAUTION

THE 5004A HAS INTERNALLY-SWITCHABLE OPTIONAL DIFFERENT POWER LINE VOLTAGES. REFER TO SECTION V FOR LINE VOLTAGE CHANGE PROCEDURE.

- Remove the grabber connectors from the pod test leads, and connect the pod (START, STOP, and CLOCK) leads to the matching START, STOP, and CLOCK receptacles on the 5004A front panel.
- 3. Connect the 5004A data probe to the PROBE TEST receptacle on the 5004A front panel. Push the probe tip point gently and firmly into the PROBE TEST receptacle until the point is held securely.
- 4. Connect the 5004A power cable to the correct power source and set the 5004A front panel as follows for the displays shown:

	Switch Settin	gs		Dis	olays	
START	STOP	СГОСК	Four Seven- Segment (See Note)	GATE	UNSTABLE SIGNATURE	PROBE TIP LIGHT
(in)	(in)	or	UP73 then ACA2	flickers	Flickers ex- cept when good signa- ature is on	Flickers when "ACA2" is on
(out)	(out)	or (out) (in)	3951 then 2P61	flickers	Flickers ex- cept when good signa- ture is on	Flickers when "2P61" is on

#### NOTE

In SELF-TEST mode, the four 7-segment displays first have all seven segments lit dimly, \$\overline{\cappa}\$, for about 1-second (tests all segments) and then have one of the signature sets listed above for about 1-second. If the probe RESET switch is pressed during the SELF-TEST mode, the four 7-segment-digit displays will show \$\overline{\cappa}\$ \overline{\cappa}\$ (all zeroes) except when all segments are dimly lit \$\overline{\cappa}\$ \overline{\cappa}\$ \overline{\cappa}\$

#### CAUTION

THE 5004A HAS INTERNALLY-SWITCHABLE OPTIONAL DIFFERENT POWER LINE VOLTAGES. REFER TO SECTION V FOR LINE VOLTAGE CHANGE PROCEDURE.

Figure 3-2. Operator Self-Test (Continued)

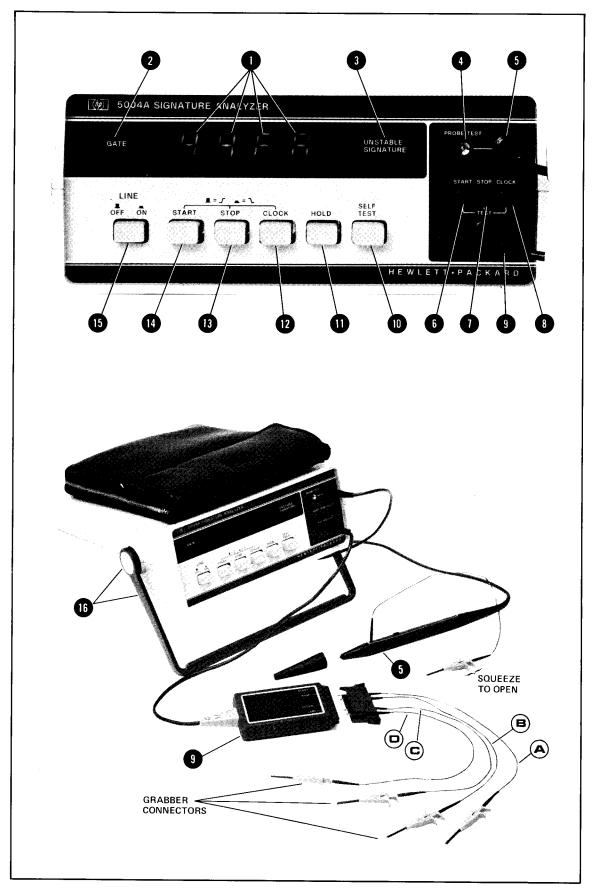


Figure 3-3. Operating Instructions

## 3-16. INSTRUMENTS COMPATIBLE WITH 5004A

3-17. The 5004A is used to check the operation of electronic digital logic instruments with built-in capability to be tested with the signature analysis method. Instruments to be checked by the 5004A must be compatible with the 5004A. Refer to the specifications and other details in Section I of this manual for compatibility information.

## 3-18. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

3-19. Figure 3-3 shows operating procedures for the 5004A Signature Analyzer. Refer to the instruction manual of the instrument to be tested for detailed steps for use of the 5004A Signature Analyzer.

#### **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Before applying power to the 5004A study and learn the information given in Figure 3-1, Front Panel Features and perform the Operators Self-Test in Figure 3-2.
- 2. Refer to the instruction manual for the instrument or system to be tested.

#### NOTE

Correct (expected) "signatures" for the device under test (D.U.T.) must be known for proper use of the 5004A. Signatures will usually be in the troubleshooting section of the D.U.T. manual.

- 3. Connect the 5004A START, STOP, CLOCK, and GND test inputs g on the test pod to the specified test points of the D.U.T. (Refer to D.U.T. manual.)
- 4. Set the 5004A front panel START 14, STOP 13, and 12 CLOCK = (edge select) switches as stated in the D.U.T. manual.

#### NOTE

The edge select switches allow flexibility in selection of START and STOP signals. For example, one long pulse can be used for both START and STOP if the rising edge is START and the falling edge is STOP.

#### NOTE

The (11) HOLD and (10) SELF-TEST switch buttons should normally be in the out position.

5. Use the 5004A Data Probe 5 to check the signature nodes of the D.U.T., and compare the signatures found with the signatures given in the D.U.T. manual.

#### **NOTE**

Especially when slow clock signals are used, the first one or two signatures displayed may be wrong. Two successive identical signatures indicate the signature of that point.

6. If one or more incorrect signatures are found, refer to the troubleshooting procedures in the DUT manual.

#### **NOTE**

If most or all signatures are incorrect, check the preliminary settings given in the DUT manual.

#### NOTE

Using the HOLD function (HOLD switch in) allows observation of a signature occurring once. (The DATA PROBE 5 RESET switch will erase a HELD signature.)

Figure 3-3. Operating Instructions (Continued)

## 3-20. TYPICAL CONNECTIONS OF 5004A TO DEVICE UNDER TEST

3-21. Figure 3-4 shows the 5004A Signature Analyzer connected to another device to take "signatures"

# CAUTION

The black finned heat sink on the rear of the cabinet is "grounded" (connected) to the power line "earth" terminal.

## **NOTE**

The bottom of the 5004A is insulating plastic material so it will not cause any electrical short circuits.



Figure 3-4. Typical Connections of 5004A to Device Under Test

## 3-22. PROBE, POD, AND POWER CABLE STORAGE

3-23. Figure 3-5 shows the gating signals pod, data probe, line power cable in the recommended storage positions. The storage case on top of the 5004A should be used to store these components when the 5004A is not in use or is being transported.

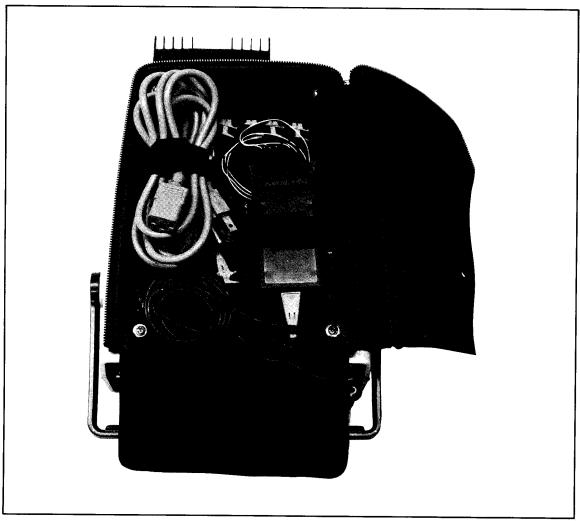


Figure 3-5. Probe, Pod, and Power Cable Storage

## 3-24. TROUBLESHOOTING WITH THE 5004A SIGNATURE ANALYZER

3-25. Digital instruments designed to be serviced with Signature Analysis will have a listing of correct signatures available either in a service manual or in some other form (e.g., a listing of correct signatures and conditions could be printed on an instrument top or bottom cover, or on a card inside the cabinet). Whatever form the list takes the Signature Analyzer can be used in much the same manner as a meter or oscilloscope to trace correct signals.

#### NOTE

A system with signatures will usually be setup so data paths can be signature checked in "signal tracing" fashion.

3-26. The traditional "half-split" method of signal tracing can be used with a Signature Analyzer.

# SECTION IV PERFORMANCE TESTS

## 4-1. INTRODUCTION

4–2. The procedures in this section test the instrument's electrical performance using the specifications of *Table 1–1* as the performance standards. All tests can be performed without access to the interior of the 5004A. A simpler operational test is included in Section III under Operator's Check.

## 4-3. TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED (see Table 4-1)

INSTRUMENT	CRITICAL SPECS	RECOMMENDED HP MODEL
Pulse Generator	5 ns—100 ns delay	8007B
Pulse Generator	10 MHz, 5 volts pulse	8013B
Oscilloscope with dual-trace vertical amp.	100 MHz	182C, 1805A/1825A
Power Supply	5 volts	6111A
Digital Voltmeter	10 volts	3476A
Resistor	1000Ω 5% 1/4W	0683–1025
Resistor	50Ω 5% 2W	0698–3311
Capacitor	0.1 μF ±20% 25V	0170-0022
Capacitor	10 μF +75 -10% 25V	0180-0059

Table 4-1. Required Test Equipment

#### 4-4. LOGIC LEVEL PERFORMANCE TEST

- 4-5. With test equipment connected as shown in Figure 4-1, proceed as follows:
  - a. Turn power ON on 5004A, all other switches OUT.
  - b. Adjust the 6111A Power Supply to 0 volts. Probe indicator light should be off.
  - c. Vary the Power Supply until probe indicator just light up dimly. Probe tip voltage should be +0.8V, +0.3V, -0.2V.
  - d. Increase power supply voltage until indicator reaches full brilliance. Probe tip voltage should be 2.0V, +0.2V, -0.3V.
  - e. Disconnect test equipment.

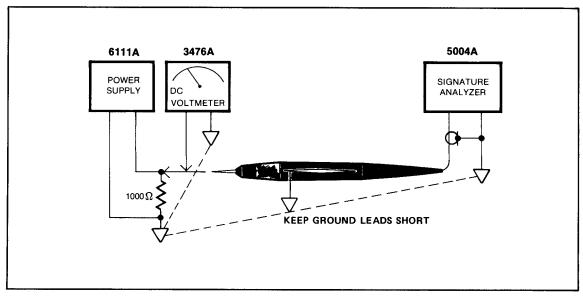


Figure 4-1. Logic Level Performance Test Setup

## 4-6. POSITIVE PULSE PERFORMANCE TEST

- 4-7. With test equipment connected as in Figure 4-2, proceed as follows:
  - a. Set Pulse Generator to output a positive-going 5-volt/10 ns pulse.
  - b. Set Pulse Generator repetition rate to approximately one-pulse-per-second. The probe indicator should flash once every second.
  - c. Disconnect test equipment.

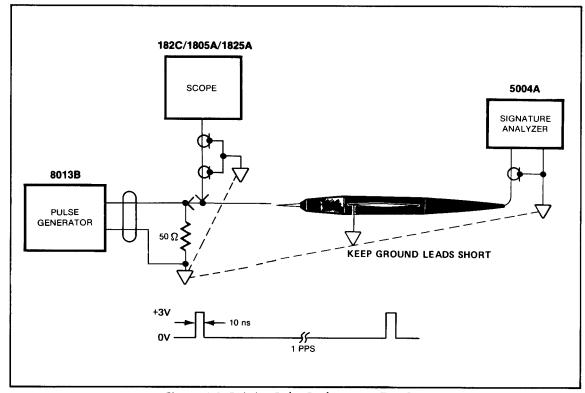


Figure 4-2. Poistive Pulse Performance Test Setup

#### 4–8. NEGATIVE PULSE PERFORMANCE TEST

- 4-9. With test equipment connected as in Figure 4-3, proceed as follows:
  - a. Set pulse generator to output a negative-going pulse.
  - b. Adjust pulse generator to give waveform at probe tip as shown in *Figure 4–3*, with a repetition rate of one-pulse-per-second. Probe indicator should flash off approximately once per second.
  - c. Disconnect test equipment.

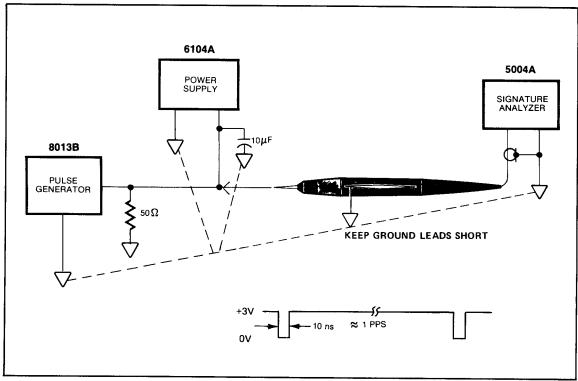


Figure 4-3. Negative Pulse Performance Test Setup

## 4-10. DATA PROBE SETUP TIME PERFORMANCE TEST

4-11. Connect the equipment as shown in Figure 4-4. Equipment front panel settings:

#### **8013B Front Panel Settings:**

Pulse period = 200 ns (5 MHz) in 20 n position Pulse width = square wave Amplitude = 5V.

#### **NOTE**

Adjust the 8007B pulse width to obtain approximately the same pulse period of 8013B throughout the frequency range.

#### **8007B Front Panel Settings:**

External Input — Ext. Trigger
Pulse delay — 5.0 ns position
Pulse width — 5.0 ns position
Slope Polarity +
Transition time — 2.0 ns Leading edge: Fully CCW. Trailing edge: Fully CCW
Symm/Norm/Compl — NORM
Amplitude = +5V
Output Pulse Polarity +

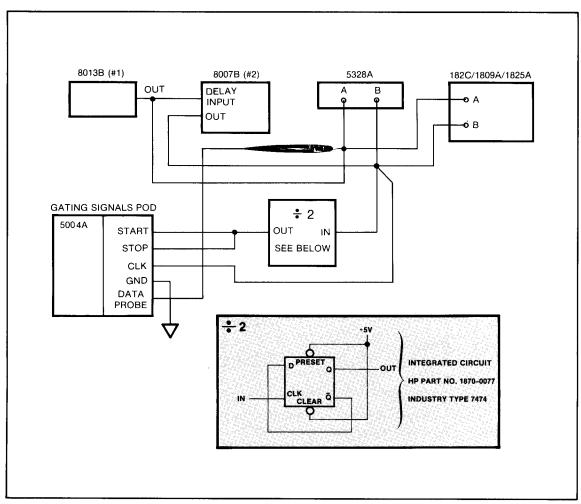


Figure 4-4. Data Probe Setup Time Performance Test

```
5328A with Options 040 and 021 Settings:
Function switch TI AVG A→B
        Frequency Resolution 106
Trigger level 1.40 volts
Slope —
    CHA+
    CHB+
Attenuator -
    CH A X1, DC Trig.
    CH B X1, DC Trig.
COM switch — SEP
Z_{IN} - 1 M\Omega
Oscilloscope 182C/1809A/1825A Settings (the two coax cables must be same length):
Volt/Div - 2V
50 ns/div (positive edge)
50\Omega termination
5004A Logic Tracer Settings:
START, STOP, CLOCK, HOLD, SELF-TEST buttons OUT
LINE OFF/ON — ON
```

#### Test Procedure:

- 1. Adjust the 8007A Pulse Width vernier to approximately midrange.
- 2. Set the 8007B Pulse Delay vernier to a minimum (CCW). The 5004A Signature Analyzer display should be all zeros (0000).
- 3. Turn the 8007B Pulse Delay vernier slowly clockwise until the display on the 5004A is 0003; the counter display will be <15 ns.
- 4. On the 5004A Signature Analyzer, push the START and STOP buttons IN. Repeat steps 2 and 3 above. The counter display will be <15 ns.
- 5. On 5004A Signature Analyzer, push the START or STOP button IN. Repeat step 2. Turn the 8007B Pulse Delay vernier slowly clockwise until the display on the 5004A is 0001; the counter display will be <15 ns. The display is also indicative of the minimum gate time (one clock pulse between START and STOP signals).
- 6. Set 5328A Universal Counter FUNCTION switch to FREQ A. Set 5004A Signature Analyser START and STOP switches OUT ( ).
  - a. On 8013B Pulse Gnerator change the pulse period to 100 ns. Counter display should read 10 MHz.
  - b. Set 5328A Universal Counter FUNCTION switch to TI AVE A→B.
  - c. On 8007B Pulse Generator change the Pulse Delay and Pulse Width switches to the 5 ns position.
  - d. Repeat steps 2 and 3.
- 7. Vary the frequency of 8013B Pulse Generator from 1 Hz to 10 MHz. Adjust the 8007B Pulse Width to obtain approximately the same pulse width of 8013B throughout the frequency range. Results should be as in step 3.
- 8. Disconnect test equipment.

#### 4-12. DATA PROBE HOLD TIME PERFORMANCE TEST

- 4-13. With test equipment connected as in Figure 4-4, and settings as in "SETUP TIME PERFORMANCE TEST" proceed as follows:
  - 1. Set the counter's Channel A slope to "-". Set scope's time base to negative edge.
  - 2. Set the 5328A Universal Counter FUNCTION switch to FREQ A position. Set the 8007B Pulse Delay vernier to near midrange; the counter's displays should be 1.00000. The display of the 5004A Signature Analzyer should be 0003. Change 5328A FUNCTION switch to TI AVG A→B. The counter reading should be zero nanoseconds. Turn the Pulse Delay vernier slowly clockwise until the 5004A display reads 0000. The counter will read greater than zero nanosecond, indicating that the data doesn't have to remain valid after the clock pulse occurs.
  - 3. Vary the frequency of 8013B Pulse Generator from 1 Hz to 10 MHz. Adjust the 8007B Pulse Width to obtain approximately the same duty cycle of 8013B throughout the frequency range. Results should be as in step 2.
  - 4. Disconnect test equipment.

#### 4-14. TEST RECORD

4–15. Table 4–2 is a blank performance test record which may be duplicated and used to keep a permanent periodic record of the performance of a 5004A Signature Analyzer.

Table 4-2. Performance Test Record

	CKARD COMPANY A SIGNATURE ANALYZER	Date:				
SERIAL NUM	BER Tested	Tested By:				
Paragraph Number	Test		Results Actual Max.			
4–4	Logic Level (Data Probe Light)					
	Voltage applied: Light Off	0	0			
	Light Dim	+.6	+1.1			
	Light Bright	+1.7	+2.2			
4–6	Positive Pulse (Data Probe Light)					
	Light Flashing	No Spec	No Spe			
4–8	Negative Pulse Performance					
	Light Flashing	No Spec	No Spe			
4–10	Data Probe Setup Time					
	Step 2	0000	0000			
	Step 3	15 ns	<15 ns			
	Step 4	15 ns	<15 ns			
	Step 5		<15 ns			
	Step 6a	10 MHz	10 MH			
	Step 6d(2)	0000	0000			
	Step 6d(3)		<15 ns			
	Step 7	15 ns	<15 ns			
4-12	Data Probe Hold Time					
	Step 2	0003	0003			
		Ø ns	Ø ns			
		Ø ns	Ø ns			
	Step 3		0003			
		Ø ns	Ø ns			
		Ø ns	Ø ns			

# SECTION V ADJUSTMENTS

#### 5-1. INTRODUCTION

5–2. This section describes adjustments that may be made to the 5004A. Only two adjustable functions exist. The power transformer primary is switchable to allow selection several different line voltages, and the data probe input threshold voltage is adjustable to allow the exactly correct value to be set. The 5004A top cover must be removed to change the power transformer primary (line voltage change). The data probe covers must be removed to set the threshold. Refer to disassembly procedures in Section VIII for cover removal information.

#### **NOTE**

The data probe threshold voltage should be checked when any parts are replaced in the data probe or when the power supply +5-volt regulator is replaced.

## 5-3. DATA PROBE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE CHECK AND ADJUSTMENT

- 5-4. Use the following procedure to check and adjust the data probe threshold voltage. Refer to the recommended test equipment listed in Section for units necessary in this procedure.
  - a. Refer to the disassembly procedures in Section VIII, and remove the data probe covers. Refer to the parts location figure and schematic diagram in Section VIII for other information necessary for this procedure.
  - b. Connect the negative test lead of the DVM to the Data Probe U2(1), and connect the positive test lead to U1(7). Record this voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ).
  - c. Connect the positive test lead to U1(5). Compare this voltage with the V<sub>ref</sub> voltage corresponding to the V<sub>CC</sub> (step b) on Figure 5-1.
  - d. If necessary, adjust potentiometer R4 so the  $V_{ref}$  voltage corresponds to  $V_{cc}$  voltage taken in step b.

#### **NOTE**

Figure 5-1 is a graph relating the U1 pin 5 voltage to U1 pin 7 voltage.

- e. Repeat steps b, c, and d.
- f. Disconnect the test equipment, and reassemble the data probe covers.

# 5-5. POWER TRANSFORMER PRIMARY LINE VOLTAGE CHANGE PROCEDURE

- 5-6. Use the following procedure to change the power transformer primary line voltage switches settings.
  - a. Refer to the disassembly procedure in Section VIII, and remove the 5004A top cover.

WARNING

DISCONNECT THE LINE POWER CABLE FROM THE 5004A.

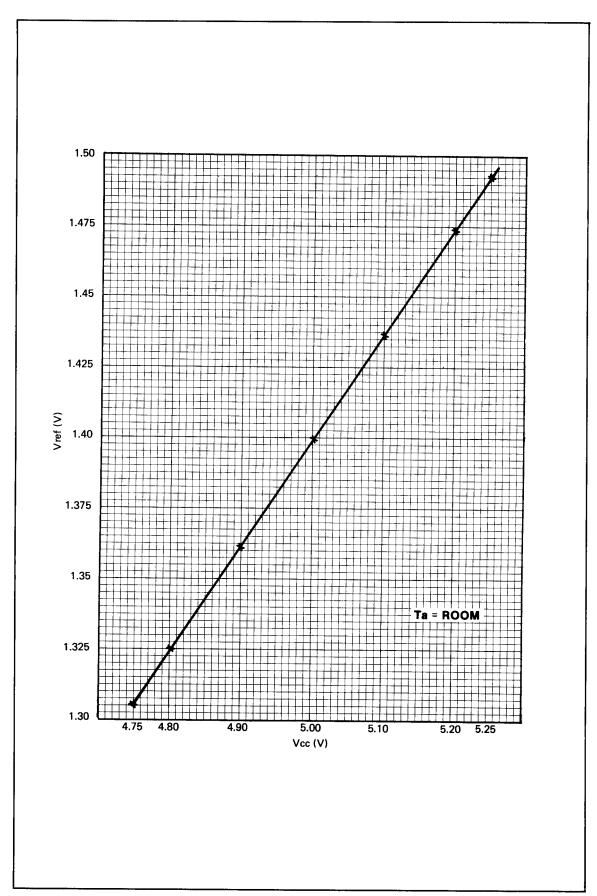


Figure 5–1. Data Probe  $V_{CC}$ — $V_{ref}$  Graph

b. Refer to Figure 5-2 which shows the line fuse holder and the line voltage selection switches. Both switch indicators must be set to the line voltage selection marks to match the available line voltage.

#### **NOTE**

The possible line voltage range are listed in Section 1, Specifications. Refer to this list to decide where the selection switches should be set.

c. Set the line voltage switches to appropriate positions for the available line voltage.

## **CAUTION**

Check the line fuse, F1. It must correspond to the line voltage selected. Refer to the specifications in Section VI for the correct value fuse.

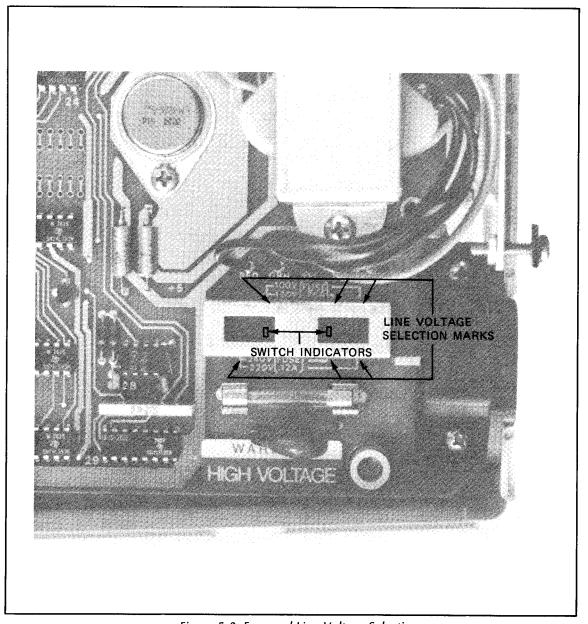


Figure 5-2. Fuse and Line Voltage Selection

# SECTION VI REPLACEABLE PARTS

## 6-1. INTRODUCTION

- 6–2. This section contains information for ordering replacement parts. *Table 6–1* lists parts in alphanumerical order of their reference designators and indicates the description and HP Part Number of each part, together with any applicable notes. The table includes the following information.
  - a. Description of part (see abbreviaions below).
  - b. Typical manufacturer of the part in a five-digit code; see list of manufactureres in *Table 2*.
  - c. Manufacturer's part number.
  - d. Total quantity used in the instrument (Qty column).

			REFERENCE D	ESIGNA	ATIONS		
A	= assembly	E	= micellaneous electrical	Р	= electrical connector	v	= electron tube
AT	= attenuator; isolator;		part		(movable portion);	VR	= voltage regulator;
_	termination	F	= fuse		plug		breakdown diode
В	= fan; motor	FL	≂ filter	Q	= transistor; SCR; triode	w	= cable; transmission
BT	= battery	н	= hardware		thyristor		path; wire
C	= capacitor	HY	= circulator	R	= resistor	x	= socket
CP	= coupler	J	<ul> <li>electrical connector</li> </ul>	RT	= thermistor	Y	= crystal unit-piezo-
CR	<ul> <li>diode; diode thyristor;</li> </ul>		(stationary portion);	S	= switch		electric
	varactor		jack	Т	= transformer	Z	= tuned cavity; tuned
DC	= directional coupler	ĸ	= relay	TB	= terminal board		circuit
DL	= delay line	L	= coil; inductor	TC	= thermocouple		
DS	<ul> <li>annunciator; signaling</li> </ul>	М	= meter	TP	= test point		
	device (audible or	MP	= miscellaneous	U	= integrated circuit;		
	visual); lamp; LED		mechanical part		microcircuit		
			ABBREV	IATION	s		
A	= ampere	BAL	= balance	COEF	= coefficient	°C	= degree Celsius
ac	<ul> <li>alternating current</li> </ul>	BCD	= binary coded decimal	COM	= common		(centrigrade)
ACCESS	= accessory	BD	= board	COMP	= composition	°F	= degree Fahrenheit
ADJ	= adjustment	BE CU	= beryllium copper	COMPL	= complete	°ĸ	= degree Kelvin
A/D	= analog-to-digital	BFO	= beat frequency	CONN	= connector	DEPC	= deposited carbon
AF	= audio frequency		oscillator	CP	= cadmium plate	DET	= detector
AFC	<ul> <li>automatic frequency</li> </ul>	вн	= binder head	CRT	= cathode-ray tube	diam	= diameter
	control	BKDN	= breakdown	CTL	= complementary tran-	DIA	= diameter (used in
AGC	= automatic gain control	BP	= bandpass		sistor logic		parts list)
AL	= aluminum	BPF	= bandpass filter	CW	= continuous wave	DIFF	
ALC	= automatic level control	BRS	= brass	cw	= clockwise	AMPL	= differential amplifier
AM	= amplitude modulation	BWO	= backward-wave	D/A	= digital-to-analog	div	= division
AMPL	= amplifier		oscillator	dB	= decibel	DPDT	= double-pole, double-
APC	= automatic phase	CAL	= calibrate	dBm	= decibel referred to		throw
	control	ccw	= counterclockwise		1 mW	DR	= drive
ASSY	= assembly	CER	= ceramic	dc	= direct current	DSB	= double sideband
AUX	= auxiliary	CHAN	= channel	deg	= degree (temperature	DTL	= diode transistor logic
avg	= average	cm	= centimeter	-	interval or difference)	DVM	= digital voltmeter
AWG	= american wire gauge	СМО	= coaxial	•	= degree (plane angle)	ECL	= emitter coupled logic

			ABBREVIATION	AS (CON	TINUED)			
EMF EDP	= electromotive force	mH	= millihenry	PIN	= positive-intrinsic-	TERM	= terminai	ı
EUF	= electronic data	mho	= mho		negative	TFT	= thin-film	transistor
~L FOT	processing	MIN	= minimum	PIV	<ul> <li>peak inverse voltage</li> </ul>	TGL	= toggle	
LECT	= electrolytic	min	= minute (time)	pk	= peak	THD	= thread	
NCAP	= encapsulated	'	<ul> <li>minute (plane angle)</li> </ul>	PL	= phase lock	THRU	= through	
EXT	= external	MINAT	= miniature	PLO	= phase lock oscillator	TI	= titanium	
	= farad	mm	= millimeter	PM	= phase modulation	TOL	= toleranc	
ET	= field-effect transistor	MOD	= modulator	PNP	= positive-negative-	TRIM	= trimmer	•
/F	= flip-flop	MOM	= momentary		positive	TSTR	= transisto	
Н	= flat head	MOS	= metal-oxide semi-	P/O	= part of	TTL		
OL H	= fillister head		conductor	POLY	= polystyrene	116		r-transistor
M	= frequency modulation	ms	= millisecond	PORC		<b>-</b>	logic	
P	= front panel	MTG	= mounting		= porcelain	TV	= televisio	
REQ	= frequency	MTR	*	POS	= positive; position(s)	TVI		n interferenc
XD	= fixed	100.000	= meter (indicating	2001	(used in parts list)	TWT		wave tube
-	= gram	m)/	device)	POSN	= position	U	= micro (1	0 <sup>6</sup> ) (used ir
iΕ		mV	= millivolt	POT	= potentiometer		parts list	:)
Hz	= germanium	mVac	= millivolt, ac	p-p	= peak-to~peak	UF	= microfar	ad (used in
	= gigahertz	mVdc	= millivolt, dc	PP	= peak-to-peak (used in		parts list	
L	= glass	mVpk	= millivolt, peak		parts list)	UHF		frequency
ND	= ground(ed)	mVp-p	= millivolt, peak-to-peak	PPM	= pulse-position	UNREG	= unregula	
	= henry	mVrms	= millivolt, rms		modulation	V	= volt	
	= hour	mW	= milliwatt	PREAMPL		VA.	= voltampe	are.
ET	= heterodyne	MUX	= multiplex	PRF	= pulse-repetition	Vac	= volts ac	
EX	= hexagonal	MY	= mylar		frequency			
D	= head	μA	= microampere	PRR		VAR	= variable	
DW	= hardware	μF	= microfarad		= pulse repetition rate	vco	= voltage-	
F	= high frequency	μH		ps	= picosecond		oscillato	r
G	= mercury		= microhenry	PT	= point	Vdc	= volts dc	
ı	= high	μmho	= micromho	PTM	= pulse-time modulation	VDCW	= volts dc,	working (us
P.		μs	= microsecond	PWM	= pulse-width modulation		in parts I	
-	= Hewlett-Packard	$\mu V$	= microvolt	PWV	= peak working voltage	V(F)	= volts, filte	
PF	= high pass filter	μVac	= microvolt, ac	RC	= resistance capacitance	VFÓ	= variable-	
7	= hour (used in parts list)	μVdc	= microvott, dc	RECT	= rectifier		oscillator	
V	= high voltage	μVpk	= microvolt, peak	REF	= reference	VHF		frequency
z	= Hertz	μVp~p	= microvolt, peak-to-	REG	= regulated	Vpk	= volts pea	
:	= integrated circuit		peak	REPL	= replaceable	Vp-p		
۲	= inside diameter	μVrms	= microvolt, rms	RF	= radio frequency		= Volts pea	
	= intermediate frequency	μW	= microwatt	RFI	- radio frequency	Vrms	= volts rms	
IPG	= impregnated	nA	= nanoampere	*** 1		VSWR	-	tanding wave
	= inch	NC	= no connection	DU	interference		ratio	
CD	= incandescent	N/C		RH	= round head; right hand	VTO		uned oscillat
CL	= include(s)		= normally closed	RLC	<ul> <li>resistance-inductance-</li> </ul>	MVTV	= vacuum-i	tube voltmete
P	= input	NE	= neon		capacitance	V(X)	= volts, swi	tched
s S		NEG	= negative	RMO	= rack mount only	w	= watt	
	= insulation	nF	= nanofarad	rms	= root-mean-square	W/	= with	
Т	= internal	NI PL	= nickel plate	RND	= round	WIV		nverse voitad
	= kilogram	N/O	= normally open	ROM	= read-only memory	ww	= wirewoun	
İz	= kilohertz	NOM	= nominal	R&P	= rack and panel	W/O	= without	-
2	= kilohm	NORM	= normal	RWV	= reverse working voltage		= yttrium-ir	on-darnot
	= kilovolt	NPN	= negative-positive-	S	= scattering parameter			
	= pound		negative	s		Zo	= character	
	= inductance-capacitance	NPO	= negative-positive zero	s "	= second (time)		impedano	e
D	= light-emitting diode	0			= second (plane angle)			
	= low frequency		(zero temperature	S-B	= slow-blow (fuse (used			
	= long	NOSS	coefficient)		in parts list)		NOTE	
	= left hand	NRFR	= not recommended for	SCR	<ul> <li>silicon controlled</li> </ul>			
4			field replacement		rectifier; screw	All abbrevia	tions in t	he parts i
	= limit	NSR	= not separately	SE	= selenium	will be in upp		,
ı	= linear taper (used in		replaceable	SECT	= sections	pp		
	parts list)	ns	= nanosecond	SEMICON	= semiconductor			
	= linear	nW	= nanowatt	SHF	= superhigh frequency			
WASH	= lockwasher	OBD	= order by description	SI	= silicon			
	= fow; local oscillator	OD	= outside diameter	SIL	= silver			
G	= logarithmic taper	ОН	= oval head	SL				
	(used in parts list)	OP AMPL	- oval nead - operational amplifier		= slide			
	= logarithm(ic)	OPT		SNR	= signal-to-noise ratio		LTINE	EDC
=	= low pass filter	OSC	= option	SPOT	= single-pole, double-	MU	LIIPLII	EHO
	= low voitage		= oscillator		throw			
	= meter (distance)	ОХ	= oxide	SPG	= spring			
		OZ	= ounce	SR	= split ring	Abbreviation	Prefix	Multiple
~	= milliampere	Ω	= ohm	SPST	= single-pole, single-	T	tera	1012
X	= maximum	P	= peak (used in parts		throw	Ġ		109
2	= megohm		list)	SSB	= single sideband	M	giga	
3	= meg (106) (used in	PAM	= pulse-amplitude	SST	= stainless steel		mega	106
	parts list)		modulation	STL	= steel	k	kilo	10 <sup>3</sup>
T FLM	= metal film	PC	= printed circuit	SQ		da	deka	10
	= metal oxide	PCM			= square	d	deci	10 1
	= medium frequency;	, 014	= pulse-code moudulation;	SWR	= standing-wave ratio	С	centi	10 2
		BOM	pulse-count modulation	SYNC	= synchronize	m	milli	10 3
	microfared (used in	PDM	= pulse-duration	T	= timed (slow-blow fuse)	μ	micro	10 6
,	parts list)		modulation	TA	= tantalum	Ĺ	nano	10 9
7	= manufacturer	pF	= picofarad	TC	= temperature	p	pico	10 12
	= milligram	PH BRZ	= phosphor bronze		compensating	f		10 12
	= megahertz						femto	

## 6-4. ORDERING INFORMATION

- 6-5. To obtain replacement parts, address order or inquiry to your local Hewlett-Packard Sales and Service Office (see lists at rear of this manual for addresses). Identify parts by their Hewlett-Packard part numbers.
  - a. Instrument model number.
  - b. Instrument serial number.
  - c. Description of the part.
  - d. Function and location of the part.

## 6-6. HP PART NUMBER ORGANIZATION

6-7. Following is a general description of the HP part number system.

## 6-8. Component Parts and Materials

6–9. Generally, the prefix of HP part numbers identifies the type of device. Eight-digit part numbers are used, where the four-digit prefix identifies the type of component, part, or material and the four-digit suffix indicates the specific type. Following is a list of some of the more commonly used prefixes for component parts. The list includes HP manufactured parts and purchased parts.

Prefix	Component/Part/Material
0121-	Capacitors, Variable (mechanical)
0122-	Capacitors, Voltage Variable (semiconductor)
0140-	Capacitors, Fixed
0150-	Capacitors, Fixed Non-Electrolytic
0160-	Capacitors, Fixed
0180-	Capacitors, Fixed Electrolytic
0330-	Insulating Materials
0340-	Insulators, Formed
0370-	Knobs, Control
0380-	Spacers and Standoffs
0410-	Crystals
0470-	Adhesives
0490-	Relays
0510-	Fasteners
0674– thru 0778–	Resistors, Fixed (non wire wound)
0811- thru 0831-	Resistors (wire wound)
1200-	Sockets for components
1205–	Heat Sinks
1250–	Connectors (RF and related parts)
1251–	Connectors (non RF and related parts)
1410–	Bearings and Bushings
1420-	Batteries
1820-	Monolithic Digital Integrated Circuits
1826-	Monolithic Linear Integrated Circuits
1850–	Transistors, Germanium PNP
1851–	Transistors, Germanium NPN
1853-	Transistors, Silicon PNP
1854–	Transistors, Silicon NPN
1855–	Field-Effect-Transistors
1900– thru 1912–	Diodes
1920- thru 1952-	Vacuum Tubes
1990-	Semiconductor Photosensitive and Light-Emitting Diodes
3100- thru 3106-	Switches
8120-	Cables
9100-	Transformers, Coils, Chokes, Inductors, and Filters

6-10. For example, 1854-0037, 1854-0221, and 1851-0192 are all NPN transistors. The first two are silicon and the last is germanium.

# 6-11. General Usage Parts

6-12. The following list gives the prefixes for HP manufactured parts used in several instruments, e.g., side frames, feet, top and bottom covers, etc. these are eight-digit part numbers with the four-digit prefix identifying the type of parts as shown below:

Type of Part	Prefix
Sheet Metal	5000- to 5019-
Machined	5020- to 5039-
Molded	5040- to 5059-
Assemblies	5060- to 5079-
Components	5080- to 5099-

# 6-13. Specific Instrument Parts

6-14. These are HP manufactured parts for use in individual instruments or series of instruments. For these parts, the prefix indicates the instrument and the suffix indicates the type of part. For example, 05004-60003 is an assembly used in the 5004A. Following is a list of suffixes commonly used.

Type of Part	P/N Suffix
Sheet Metal	-00000 to -00499
Machined	-20000 to -20499
Molded	-40000 to -40499
Assembly	-60000 to -60499
Component	-80000 to -80299
Documentation	-90000 to -90249

## 6-15. Mechanical Parts

6-16. The major mechanical parts of the 5004A are shown in Figure 6-1, at the rear of this section. The parts are listed in the miscellaneous part section of the parts list under MP numbers.

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts

Reference Designation	HP Part Number	Qty	Description	Mfr Code	Mfr Part Number
A1	05004-60007	1	BOARD ASSEMBLY, MAIN	28480	05004-60007
A1C1 A1C2 A1C3 A1C4 A1C5	0180=0210 0180=0490 0180=0490 0160=2055 0160=2055	1 2 16	CAPACITOR=FXD 3,3UF+=20% 15VDC TA CAPACITOR=FXD 68UF+=10% 6VDC TA CAPACITOR=FXD 60UF+=10% 6VDC TA CAPACITOR=FXD 01UF +80=20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD 01UF +80=20% 100VDC CER	26460 04200 04200 26460	1500335x0015A2 196066x9006KA1 199066x9006KA1 0160=2055 0160=2055
A1C6 A1C7 A1C8 A1C9 A1C10	0160~2055 0160~2055 0160~2055 0160~2055 0160~2055		CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20X 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20X 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20X 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20X 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20X 100VDC CER	28480 28480 28480 28480	0160=2055 0160=2055 0160=2055 0160=2055 0160=2055
A1C11 A1C12 A1C13 A1C14 A1C15	0160=2055 0160=2055 0160=2055 0180=0374 0160=2055	ű	CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD 10UF+=10% 20VDC TA CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER	28480 28480 28480 04200 28480	0160=2055 0160=2055 0160=2055 1500106x9020B2 0160=2055
A1C16 A1C17 A1C18 A1C19 A1C20	0180=0374 0160=2055 0160=2055 0180=2414 0160=2055	1	CAPACITOR=FXD 10UF+=10% 20VDC TA CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD 2700UF+75=10% 40VDC AL CAPACITOR=FXD .01UF +80=20% 100VDC CER	04200 28480 04200 28480	150D106X9020B2 0160=2055 0160=2055 36D2926040AA2A 0160=2055
A1C21 A1C22 A1C23 A1C24 A1C25	0160=2055 0180=0374 0160=2055 0160=2413	1	CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD 10UF+-10% 20VDC TA CAPACITOR-FXD 10UF+-10% 20VDC TA CAPACITOR-FXD .01UF +80-20% 100VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD .07500UF+75-10% 15VDC AL	28480 04200 28480 04200	0160-2055 1500106x902082 1500106x902082 0160-2055 360x7825
A1C26 A1C27 A1C28 A1C29 A1C30	0160=3043 0160=0576	1,	CAPACITOR=FXD 5000PF/5000PF +=20X CAPACITOR=FXD .1UF +=20X 50VDC CER NOT ASSIGNED NOT ASSIGNED NOT ASSIGNED	28480 28480	0160=3043 0160=0576
A1C31	0160=0576		CAPACITOR=FXD .1UF +=20% 50VDC CER	28480	0160-0576
A1CR1 A1CR2 A1CR3 A1CR4 A1CR5	1901=0040 1901=0028 1901=0028 1901=0782 1901=0782	2	DIODE-SWITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35 DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 DIODE-PWR RECT 400V 750MA DO-29 DIODE-SCHOTTKY 1N5821 30V 3A DIODE-SCHOTTKY 1N5821 30V 3A	28480 02713 02713 02037 02037	1901-0040 MP493 MP493 195821 195821
A1J1 A1J2	1251=4778 1251=4777	1 1		28480 28480	1251-4778 1251-4777
A101 A102 A103 A104 A105	1858-0014 1858-0014 1858-0014 1858-0014 1854-0215	2	TRANSISTOR ARRAY TRANSISTOR ARRAY TRANSISTOR ARRAY TRANSISTOR ARRAY TRANSISTOR ARRAY TRANSISTOR OF T	28480 28480 28480 28480 02037	1858-0014 1658-0014 1658-0014 1858-0014 888 3611
A196	1854-0215		TRANSISTOR NPN SI PD=350MW FT=300MHZ	02037	8PS 3611
A1R1 A1R2 A1R3 A1R4 A1R5	0683-2215 0683-2215 0683-2215 0683-2215 0683-2215	•	RESISTOR 220 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 220 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	CB2215 CB2215 CB2215
A1R6 A1R7 A1R6 A1R9 A1R10	0683=2215 0683=2215 0683=1615 0683=1615 1810=0047	5	RESISTOR 220 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 220 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 160 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 160 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 NETWORK-RES S-PIN-SIP .15-PIN-SPCG	01607 01607 01607 01607 28480	CB2215 CB2215 CB1615 CB1615 1810-0047
A1R11 A1R12 A1R13 A1R14 A1R15	0683=2425 0683=1525 0683=1025 0683=2235 0683=4315	2 4 2 5	RESISTOR 2.4K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+700 RESISTOR 1.5K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+700 RESISTOR 1K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 RESISTOR 22K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 RESISTOR 430 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	CB2425 CB1525 CB1025 CB2835 C04315
A1R16 A1R17 A1R18 A1R19 A1R20	0683-2235 0683-1025 0683-2215 0683-4315 0683-2215		RESISTOR 22K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+800 RESISTOR 1K 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 RESISTOR 220 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 RESISTOR 430 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600 RESISTOR 430 5% .25W FC TC=-400/+600	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	C02235 C01025 C02215 C02215
A1R21 A1R22 A1R23 A1R24 A1R25	0683=1025 0683=1525 0683=4315 0683=1025 0683=4315		REBISTOR 1K 5% 25% FC TC==400/+600 REBISTOR 1.5K 5% 25% FC TC==400/+700 REBISTOR 430 5% 25% FC TC==400/+600 REBISTOR 1K 5% 25% FC TC==400/+600 REBISTOR 430 5% 25% FC TC==400/+600	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	C81025 C81525 C64315 C81025 C84315

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6–1. Replaceable Parts (Continued)

Reference	HP Part	Qty	Description	Mfr	Mfr Part Number
Designation	Number			Code	
A1R26 A1R27 A1R28 A1R29 A1R30	0683-7525 0683-4725 1810-0047 0683-1615 0683-1615	2	RESISTOR 7.5K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 4.7K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 NETWORK-RES 5=PIN-88P .15=PIN-8PCG RESISTOR 160 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 160 5% .25W FC TC==400/+600	01607 01607 28480 01607	C87525 C84725 1810-0047 C81615 C81615
A1R31 A1R32 A1R33 A1R34 A1R35	0683+3315 0683-1615 0683-3315 0683-4725 0683-4315	2	RESISTOR 330 5% ,25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 160 5% ,25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 330 5% ,25W FC TC==400/+600 RESISTOR 4.7% 5% ,25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 430 5% ,25W FC TC==400/+600	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	C83315 C81615 C83315 C84725 C84725
A1R36 A1R37 A1R38 A1R39 A1R40	0683-7525 0683-2225 0683-1825 0683-2425 0683-2035	1 1 1	RESISTOR 7.5K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 2.2K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 1.8K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 2.4K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+700 RESISTOR 20K 5% .25W FC TC==400/+800	01607 01607 01607 01607 01607	C87525 C82225 C81825 C82425 C82035
A1R41 A1R42 A1R43 A1R44	1810-0135 0483-7525 0483-7525 1810-0135	2	NETWORK-RES 6-PIN-SIP .15-PIN-SPCG RESISTOR 7.5K 5% .25W FC TC#=400/+700 RESISTOR 7.5K 5% .25W FC TC#=400/+700 NETWORK-RES 6-PIN-SIP .15-PIN-SPCG	28480 01607 01607 28480	1810=0135 C87525 C87525 1810=0135
A181 A182 A183 A184 A185	3101-0555 3101-2178 3101-2178 3101-2178 3101-2178	5	SWITCH-PB DPDT ALTNG 4A 250VAC SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 5-STATION SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 5-STATION SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 5-STATION SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 5-STATION	28480 28480 28480 28480	3101-0555 3101-2178 3101-2178 3101-2178 3101-2178
A186 A187 A188	3101-2178 3101-2177 3101-0693	1 1	SWITCH ASSEMBLY, 5-STATION SWITCH-SL 4PDT-NS MINTR .01A 5VDC PC SWITCH-SL 2-DPDT-NS STD 1,5A 250VAC PC	28480 28480 28480	3101-2178 3101-2177 3101-0693
A1TP1 A1TP2 A1TP3 A1TP4 A1TP5	1251-4707 1251-4707 1251-4707 1251-4707 1251-4707	5	CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-8Z CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-8Z CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-8Z CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-8Z CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-8Z	28480 28480 28480 28480	1251=4707 1251=4707 1251=4707 1251=4707 1251=4707
AITP6 AITP7 AITP8	1251-0600 1251-0600 1251-0600	3	CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR	28480 28480 28480	1251-0600 1251-0600 1251-0600
A1U1 A1U2 A1U3 A1U4 A1U5	1820=1195 1820=1285 1820=1052 1820=0691 1820=1204	1 2 1 1	IC FF TTL LS 0-TYPE POS-EDGE-TRIG COM IC GATE TTL LS AND-OR-INV 4-INP IC XLTR ECL/TTL ECL-TO-TTL GUAD 2-INP IC GATE TTL S AND-OR-INV IC GATE TTL LS NAND DUAL 4-INP	01698 01698 02037 01698 01698	9N74L9175N 3N74L854N MC10125L 9N74864N 3N74L820N
A1U4 A1U7 A1U8 A1U9 A1U10	1820=1140 1820=1144 1820=1197 1820=0629 1820=1199	1 1 1 1 1	IC GEN TIL S PAR GEN 9-BIT IC GATE TIL LS NOR GUAD 2-INP IC GATE TIL LS NAND GUAD 2-INP IC FF TIL S J-K NEG-EDGE-TRIG IC INV TIL LS HEX 1-INP	02910 01698 01698 01698 01698	N82862A 8N74L802N 8N74L800N 8N745112N 3N74L804N
A1U11 A1U12 A1U13 A1U14 A1U15	1820=0685 1820=1052 1820=1885 1820=1885 1820=1885	1 4	IC GATE TIL S NAND TPL 3-INP IC XLTR ECL/TIL ECL-TO-TIL GUAD 2-INP IC, TTL 74L8173 IC, TTL 74L8173 IC, TTL 74L8173	01698 02037 03406 03406 03406	\$N74810N MC10125L DM74L8173N DM74L8173N DM74L8173N
A1U16 A1U17 A1U18 A1U19 A1U20	1820=1885 1820=1198 1820=1281 1816=1006 1820=1001	1 1 1 1	IC, TTL 74L8173 IC GATE TTL L8 NAND GUAD 2-INP IC DCDR TTL L8 2-TO-4-LINE DUAL 2-INP IC, ROM 32 x 8, CC	03406 01698 01698 28480 28480	DM74L8173N 8N74L803N 8N74L8139N 1816-11006 1820-1001
A1U21 A1U22 A1U23 A1U24 A1U25	1820=1433 1820=1447 1820=1419 1820=1433 1820=1476	2 1 1 3	IC SHF-RGTR TIL LS R-S SERIAL-IN PRL OUT IC SN74L3670N 16-BIT RAM TIL IC COMPTR TIL LS MAGTD 4-BIT IC SHF-RGTR TIL LS R-S SERIAL-IN PRL OUT IC CNTR TIL LS BIN ASYNCHRO	01698 01698 01698 01698 01698	3N74L3164N 3N74L3670N 3N74L365N 3N74L3164N 3N74L313N
A1U26 A1U27 A1U26 A1U29 A1U30	1820=1478 1820=1478 1826=0180 1816=1007 1826=0173	1 1 1	IC CNTR TTL LS BIN ASYNCHRO IC CNTR TTL LS BIN ASYNCHRO IC 555 IC, ROM 32 x 8, CC IC V RGLTR	01698 01698 02910 26480 03406	SN74L893N SN74L893N NE555Y 1816-1007 LM320K-5.2
	0510=0741 2110=0269 5040=8013	5 2 1	A1 MISCELLANEOUS  BRACKET, 90 DEGREE  FUSEHOLDER-CLIP-TYPE .25FUSE  RECEPTACLE, AC POWER	28480 28480 28480	0510=0741 2110=0269 5040=8013
A2	05004-60002	1	SDARD ASSEMBLY, DISPLAY	28480	05004=60002
AZCRI AZCRZ AZCRZ AZCRG AZCRG	1990=0325 1990=0540 1990=0540 1990=0540 1990=0540	2 4	LED-VISIBLE LUM-INTESOOUCD IF=50MA-MAX DISPLAY-NUM SEG 1-CHAR ,43-H DISPLAY-NUM SEG 1-CHAR ,43-H DISPLAY-NUM SEG 1-CHAR ,43-H DISPLAY-NUM SEG 1-CHAR ,43-H	01542 01542 01542 01542	5082=4403 5082=7650 5082=7650 5082=7650 5082=7650

See introduction to this section for ordering information

Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts (Continued)

Reference Designation	HP Part Number	Qty	Description	Mfr Code	Mfr Part Number
A2CR6	1990-0325		LED=VISIBLE LUM=INTEGOOUCD IF=50MA=MAX	01542	5082-4403
A2J1 A2J2 A2J3 A2J4 A2J5	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768	18	CONTACT-CONN U/M-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/M-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/M-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/M-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE OPSLOR	28480 28480 28480 28480	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768
A2J6 A2J7 A2J8 A2J9 A2J10	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768		CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLOR	28480 28480 28480 28480	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768
A2J11 A2J12 A2J13 A2J14 A2J15	1251=3768 1251=3768 1251=3768 1251=3768 1251=3768		CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR	28480 28480 28480 28480	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768
A2J16 A2J17 A2J18	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768		CONTACT-CONN U/W-POST-TYPE MALE DPSLDR Contact-conn u/W-post-type male dpsldr Contact-conn u/W-post-type male dpsldr	28480 28480 28480	1251-3768 1251-3768 1251-3768
A2TP1	1251-4714	1		28480	1251-4714
1 M S A S M S M	1251-4750 1251-4750 1251-4750	3	CONNECTOR-8GL CONT PIN .03-IN-BSC-SZ RND CONNECTOR-8GL CONT PIN .03-IN-BSC-SZ RND CONNECTOR-8GL CONT PIN .03-IN-BSC-SZ RND	28480 28480	1251-4750 1251-4750 1251-4750
			AS MISCELLANEOUS		
	0400-0010	1	GROMMETIVINYL 0,250" ID	00000	08D#
MP13 MP12 MP11 MP8 MP10 MP9	05004-60005 7120-5919 7120-5920 5060-0418 00545-20203 00546-40002 05504-20204 05004-20204	1 1 1 1 1 1	PROBE ASSEMBLY LABEL, PROBE, TOP LABEL, PROBE, BOTTOM PIN TIP ASSEMBLY SOOY, BOTTOM HALF WINDOW COVER, TIP SOOY, TOP HALF	28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480	05004-60005 7120-5919 7120-5920 5060-0416 0545-20203 0546-40002 00547-40005 0500-20204
	05004-60103		SWITCH, PUSHBUTTON Cable Assembly, probe	28480 28480	05004=20205 05004=60103
A3A1	05004-60003	1	BOARD ASSEMBLY, PROBE	28480	05004-60003
A3A1C1 A3A1C8 A3A1C3	0160=0576 0160=0576 0150=0088	1	CAPACITOR=FXD .1UF +=20% SOVDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD .1UF +=20% SOVDC CER CAPACITOR=FXD 3.9PF +=.25PF 500VDC	28480 28480 28480	0160~0576 0160~0576 0150~0088
A3A1CR1	1901-0040		DIODE-SWITCHING BOV SOMA 2NS DO-35	28480	1901=0040
A3A1D81	2140-0346	1	LAMP-INCAND 7210 5VDC 30MA T-1-BULB	04504	7210(ANSI 7210)
A3A1R1 A3A1R2 A3A1R3 A3A1R4 A3A1R5	0698=7225 0698=8875 0698=8874 2100=1986 0698=7262	1 1 1 1 1	RESISTOR 348 1% .05W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 27,4 1% .05W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 127 1% .05W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR=1RMR 1K 10% C TOP=ADJ 1-TRN RESISTOR 12.1K 1% .05W F TC=0+=100	03292 03292 03292 04568 03292	C3-1/8-T0-348R-G C3 C3 62-206-1 C3-1/8-T0-1212-G
A3A1R6	0757=0849	i	RESISTOR 36.5K 1% .5W F TC=0+=100	02995	MF7C1/2-T0-3652-F
A3A181	00546=00001	1	SWITCH, CONTACT	28480	00546=00001
ASALUL	1820-0919	3	IC COMPTR ECL A/D DUAL	02037	MC1650L
			ABA1 MISCELLANEOUS		
	1251-4259 00545#20202	1 1	CONNECTOR-SGL CONT PIN .031-IN-BSC-SZ STUD, TIP	28480 28480	1251-4259 00545-20202
MP14 MP6 MP7	05004-60006 0624-0306 7120-5921 5040-0563 5040-6125 05004-20201 05004-60101 05004-60004 0160-2550	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	POD ASSEMBLY SCREW-TPG 2-28 .5=IN-LG PAN-HD-POZI STL LABEL, POD INST. CONNECTOR, CLTP COVER, POD HALF-BOTTOM POD CABLE ASSEMBLY, POD  BOARD ASSEMBLY, POD  CAPACITOR-FXD 1PF +1PF 500VDC CAPACITOR-FXD .75PF +25PF 500VDC	28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480	05004=60006 0624=0307 7120=5921 5040=0563 5040=8125 05004=20201 05004=60101 05004=60004
A4A1C3 A4A1C4 A4A1C5	0160-2550 0160-0576 0180-0155	1	CAPACITOR-PXD 1PF +-,1PF 500VDC CAPACITOR-PXD 1UF +-20% 50VDC CER CAPACITOR-PXD 2,2UF+-20% 20VDC TA	28480 28480 04200	0160-2550 0160-0576 1500225x0020A2

Table 6–1. Replaceable Parts (Continued)

Reference Designation	HP Part Number	Qty	Description	Mfr Code	Mfr Part Number
A4A1C4 A4A1C7	0160=0576 0160=0576		CAPACITOR-FXD .1UF +-20% 50VDC CER CAPACITOR-FXD .1UF +-20% 50VDC CER	28480 28480	0160=0576 0160=0576
A4A1CRÍ A4A1CRR A4A1CRS	1901-0040 1901-0040 1901-0040		DIODE-8WITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35 DIODE-8WITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35 DIODE-8WITCHING 30V 50MA 2NS DO-35	28480 28480 28480	1901-0040 1901-0040 1901-0040
AWAIRI AWAIRB AWAIRB AWAIRW AWAIRS	0757-1100 0757-1100 0698-3423 0698-3423 0698-3423	3	RESISTOR 600 1% .125W F TC=0+-100 RESISTOR 600 1% .125W F TC=0+-100 RESISTOR 46.4K 1% .5W F TC=0+-100 RESISTOR 46.4K 1% .5W F TC=0+-100 RESISTOR 46.4K 1% .5W F TC=0+-100	01292 03292 05524 05524 05524	C4-1/8-T0-601-F C4-1/8-T0-601-F MFF-1/2-10 MFF-1/2-10 MFF-1/2-10
4441R6 4441R7 4441R8 4441R9 4441R10	0757-1100 0757-0436 0757-0436 0698-3153 0757-1094	3 1 1	RESISTOR 600 1% .125W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 5.11K 1% .125W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 5.11K 1% .125W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 3.83K 1% .125W F TC=0+=100 RESISTOR 1.47K 1% .125W F TC=0+=100	26250 26250 26250 26250 26250	C4-1/8-T0-601-F C4-1/8-T0-5111-F C4-1/8-T0-5111-F C4-1/8-T0-3831-F C4-1/8-T0-1471-F
A4A1R11	0757-0438		RESISTOR 5,11K 1% ,125W F TC=0+-100	03292	C4=1/8=T0=5111=F
A4A1U1 A4A1U2 A4A1U3 A4A1U4	1820-0493 1820-0919 1820-0919 1826-0215	1	IC OP AMP IC COMPTR ECL A/D DUAL IC COMPTR ECL A/D DUAL IC V RGLTR	03406 02037 02037 02037	LM307N MC1650L MC1655L MC7905.2CT
			A4A1 MISCELLANEOUS		
	1460-1473	4	SPRING (8H MET) BE CU	28480	1460-1473
<b>7</b> 1	2110-0201	1	5004A BIGNATURE ANALYZER FUSE .25A 250V SLO-BLO 1.25X.25 UL IEC	04703	313.250
F1	2110-0318	1	FUSE .125A 250V SLO-BLO 1.25X.25 UL IEC	04703	313.125
T1	9100-3063		TRANSFORMER, POWER	03406	9100=3063
U1 W1	8120-1378	1 1	IC V RGLTR  CABLE ASSY 18AWG 3-CNDCT JGK-JKT .25-0D	28480	LM323K 8120=1378
W.1	012001370	'	MISCELLANEOUS PARTS	20400	
MP5 MP1 MP4	0380-0007 0510-0592 0510-0741 1205-0319 1400-0082 2360-0391 1540-0457 2950-0072 4040-1125 7101-0447 7120-3731	3 6 1 2 4 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SPACER-RND ,438LG .18ID .250D BRS NI-PL RETAINER-PUBH ON TUB EXT .14-DIA BRACKET-RTANG .344-LG X ,407-LG .312-WD HEAT SINK 89L TO-3-PKG CLAMP-CA .125-DIA .375-WD NYL SCREW, MACH 6:32 X 1.75 PAN PH CASE-CRYG PVC 10LG 7.125WD 1.5DP NUT-HEX-DBL-CHAM 1/4-32-THD .062-IN-THK 8HELL, BOTTOM PANEL, FRONT LABEL, HV WARNING	28480 28480 28480 05448 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480 28480	0380-0008 0510-0592 0510-0741 1205-0319 HP-2N 2360-0391 1540-0457 2950-0075 4040-1125 7101-0447 7120-3731
	7120-5370 7120-5955 7120-5956 7120-6078 7122-0097	1 1 1 1	LABEL, HANDLE LABEL, LINE VOLTAGE LABEL, INFO NAMEPLATE	28480 28480 28480 28480 28480	7120-5370 7120-5955 7120-5956 7120-6078 7122-0097
MP3	5040-8044 5040-8058 5041-0268 5061-1215 5061-1219	4 1 6 1 1	SPACER HANDLE KEYCAP, PEARL GRAY CABLE ASSEMBLY, GND BLACK CABLE ASSEMBLY, STOP W/R	28480 28480 28480 28480	5040-8044 5040-8058 5041-0268 5061-1215 5061-1219
	5061-1221 5061-1222 00548-60101 05004-00001 05004-00002	1 1 1 1	CABLE ASSEMBLY, CLK W/Y CABLE ASSEMBLY, START W/GN CABLE ASSEMBLY, BOWER BRACKET, HEAT SINK SHIELD, HEAT SINK	59490 59490 59490 59490 59490	\$061=1221 5061=1222 00548=60101 05004=00001 05004=00002
MP2	05004-20202 05004-20203 05004-90001 10230-62101	i 3 i 5	SHELL, TOP HALF BEZEL, TEST POINT MANUAL-OPERATING GRABBER	28480 28480 28480	05004=20202 05004=20203 05004=90001 10230=62101

Table. 6-2. Manufacturers Code List

Mfr. No.	MANUFACTURER NAME	ADDRESS	ZIP CODE
01542	HP DIV 01 OPTOELECTRONICS, PALO ALT	O, CA	
01607	ALLEN-BRADLEY CO., MILWAUKEE, WI		
01698	TEXAS INSTRU INC SEMICOND CMPNT DI	V, DALLAS, TX	
02037	MOTOROLA SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUC	TS, PHOENIX, AZ	
02713	GENERAL INSTR CORP SEMIDON PROD G		
02910	SIGNETICS CORP, SUNNYVALE, CA		
02995	MEPCO/ELECTRA CORP, MINERAL WELLS	, TX	
03292	CORNING GLASS WORKS (BRADFORD), B	RADFORD, PA	
03406	NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP, SAN		
04200	SPRAGUE ELECTRIC CO., NORTH ADAMS		
04504	CHICAGO MINIATURE/DRAKE, CHICAGO	), IL	
04568	BECKMAN INSTRUMENTS INC HELIPOT DI	IV., FULLERTON, CA	73138
04703	LITTELFUSE INC., DES PLAINS, IL	,	
05448	BURNDY ENGINEERING, LATHRUP VILLAC	iE, MI	
05524	DALE ELECTRONICS INC., COLUMBUS, NE		
28480	HEWLETT-PACKARD CO CORPORATE HQ	., PALO ALTO, CA	94304

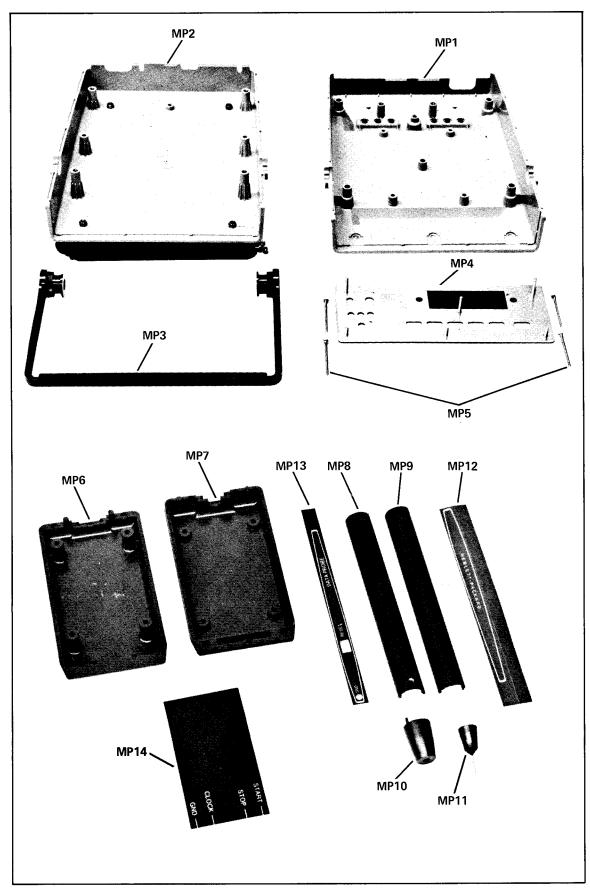


Figure 6-1. Mechanical Parts

# SECTION VII MANUAL CHANGES

# 7-1. INTRODUCTION

7-2. This section normally contains information for adapting this manual to instruments for which the content does not apply directly. Since this manual does apply directly to instruments having serial numbers listed on the title page, no change information is given here. Refer to INSTRUMENTS COVERED BY MANUAL in Section I for additional important information about serial number coverage.



# **MANUAL CHANGES**

April 24, 1979

(This change supersedes all earlier dated changes)

MANUAL DESCRIPTION

INSTRUMENT: 5004A Signature Analyzer

Operating and Service Manual

**SERIAL PREFIX:** 

1704A

DATE PRINTED: HP PART NO:

**MARCH 1977** 05004-90001

MICROFICHE NO:

05004-90002

 Make all changes listed as ERRATA. Check the following table for your instrument's

serial prefix or serial number and make listed

CHANGE DATE

change(s) to man	ual.
IF YOUR INSTRUMENT HAS SERIAL PREFIX OR SERIAL NUMBER	MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO YOUR MANUAL
1824A	1, 2, 3, 4

IF YOUR INSTRUMENT HAS SERIAL PREFIX OR SERIAL NUMBER	MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO YOUR MANUAL	IF YOUR INSTRUMENT HAS SERIAL PREFIX OR SERIAL NUMBER	MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TO YOUR MANUAL
1736A	1	1824A	1, 2, 3, 4
1808A	1, 2		
1816A	1, 2, 3		

#### **NEW OR REVISED ITEM**

The following Service Notes are available from your local HP Sales and Service Office.

MODEL	DESCRIPTION	
5004A-1B	Data Probe Threshold Voltage Adjustment and Compensation	
5004A-2	Signature Analyzer Operational Verification (All Prefixes)	
5004A-3	Resistor Changes to meet Narrow Negative Pulse Specification (Serial Prefix 1808 and below)	

#### **ERRATA**

Page 6-7, Table 6-1, Replaceable Parts:

Change A2TP1 from 1251-4714 to 05004-20206; 1; TEST POINT; 28480; 05004-20206.

Change A2W1, W2, and W3 from 1251-4750 to 1251-4965 in the HP and Mfr Part Number columns.

Change MP8 reference designation to MP9 and MP9 to MP8 so MP9 identifies the bottom half of the body and MP8 the top half.

Change MP9 from 00545-20203 to 00547-20201 in HP and Mfr Part Number columns.

Add MP15; 1600-0506; RING, GROUNDING; 28480; 1600-0506; as part of probe assembly A3. This ring mounts on the rear end of the probe body and connects the body to circuit board common.

Change A3A1C3 from 0150-0088 (3.9 PF) to A3A1C3\*; 0160-2249; CAPACITOR-FXD 4.7 PF ± .25 PF 500 VDC; 28480; 0160-2249. \*FACTORY SELECTED VALUE BETWEEN 4.6 AND 4.9 PF.

Page 8-11, Figure 8-1, Troubleshooting Flowchart:

Change step 1 of "PRELIMINARY STEPS" to the following:

"1. SET FRONT-PANEL SWITCHES AS FOLLOWS: SELF-TEST-IN; START, STOP, CLOCK, AND HOLD-OUT."

Change Table 8-1 NORMAL signature for "Test Point 4" to A446.

Change Table 8-1 SERVICE signature for "Test Point 7" to 6P6F.

Change flow chart in three places to agree with the partial diagram shown in Figure 1.

## Inside Title Page:

Change sentence under SERIAL NUMBERS to read "This manual applies directly to instruments with a Serial Number Prefix of 1704A."

Page 1-3, Table 1-2, Recommended Test Equipment:

Add Signature Analyzer, HP Model 5004A with Critical Specs of 15 nanosecond data setup time, START-STOP gating with setup time of 25 microseconds, and TTL compatibility.

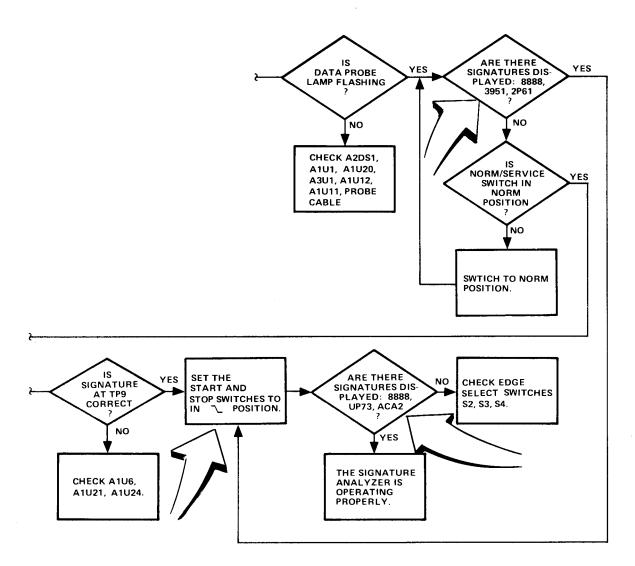


FIGURE 1. FLOWCHART CORRECTIONS

## ERRATA (Cont'd)

Page 3-1, Paragraph 3-6, Character Illustration:

Delete the  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$  character between  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$  and  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{G}}$  .

Page 6-1, Paragraph 6-2b:

Change "Table 2"., at end of sentence, to "Table 6-2".

Page 8-3, Examples 1 through 4:

Change examples to read as follows:

- EXAMPLE 1 says that Z is not true if A is true and B is true or that Z is true if A and B are not both true.  $\overline{Z} = AB$  or  $Z = \overline{AB}$ . This is frequently referred to as NAND (for NOT AND).
- EXAMPLE 2 says that Z is true if A is not true or if B is not true  $Z = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$ . Note that this truth table is identical to that of Example 1. The logic equation is merely .... etc.
- EXAMPLE 3  $\overline{Z} = A + B$  or  $Z = \overline{A + B}$  and,
- EXAMPLE 4  $Z = \overline{A} \bullet \overline{B}$ , also share a common truth table and are equivalent transformations of .... etc.

#### ERRATA (Cont'd)

Page 8-3, Paragraph 8-21:

Change third word to "symbols" in place of "cymbols".

Change positive logic symbol for DEVICE 2 to \(^{A} \)

Page 8-4, Negative Logic Symbol, Device 1:

Change negative logic symbol to A→ ≥1

Page 8-4, Mixed Logic, NOR Gates for Examples 6 and 7:

Change notation inside both NOR symbols to " $\geq 1$ " in place of " $\leq 1$ ".

Page 8-9, Paragraph 8-36, Second Sentence:

Change NORMAL SERVICE to NORMAL/SERVICE.

Page 8-21, Paragraph 8-95:

Change 8-95 paragraph number under Display Scan to 8-97.

Add the following between paragraphs 8-94 and 8-97:

"8-95. The U28 oscillator output is applied to counter U26, and the output of U26 is applied to display scan decoder U18A. Output from U18A controls register drivers U15, U16, U13, and U14 plus the four transistor switches in U31. Outputs from U15, U16, U13, U14, and U31 control seven-segment displays DS1 through DS4.

8-96. Self Test"

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, Schematic Diagram:

Change connection for BLK/RED wire to power transformer primary winding. Disconnect wire from present connection on S8. Reconnect to center contact of same section in S8 along with the wire from the upper contact of LINE switch S1.

Page 6-5, Table 6-1, A1 (05004-60007) Replaceable Parts:

Add A1J1; 1251-4743; RECEPTACLE, AC POWER; 28480; 1251-4743.

Change A1J1 to A1J2; 1251-4778; CONNECTOR 10-PIN PUSH-ON.

Change A1J2 to A1J3; 1251-4777; CONNECTOR 9-PIN PUSH-ON.

Page 6-6, Table 6-1, A1 MISCELLANEOUS Parts:

Delete entire listing for HP Part No. 5040-8013 power receptacle.

Page 8-25, Figure 8-8, A1 Component Locations:

Add "J1" beside power receptacle in upper right corner.

Change J1 (bottom right corner) to J2 and J2 to J3.

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, Overall Schematic Diagram:

Change connector on A1 for A3 Data Probe connections from J1 to J2.

Change connector on A1 for A4 Gating Signal Pod from J2 to J3.

Change pin 10 on A1J3 (-11V) to pin 9.

Change pin 11 on A1J3 (common) to pin 7.

Change pin 2 on A1J3 (+5V) to pin 8.

Change pin 11 (common) on A4 pod board to pin 7.

Page 6-7. Table 6-1. Replaceable Parts:

Add "MP16" in Reference Designation column for HP Part No. 5040-0563.

NOTE - This "clip" holds the pod cables in place on the front of the pod.

Page 6-8, Table 6-1, Miscellaneous Replaceable Parts:

Change MP1 part number in "HP" and "Mfr" columns from 4040-1125 to 4040-1463.

#### ERRATA (Cont'd)

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, A1 Schematic Diagram:

Change HP Part Number at top of A1 MAIN (MOTHER) BOARD from 05004-60001 to 05004-60007.

Change A1R38 from 1500 to 1800 ohms.

Change reference designator of resistor connected to the base of A8Q6 from "R36" to R40.

Page 6-6, Table 6-1, A1 (05004-60007) Replaceable Parts:

Change A1U28 from 1826-0180 (NE555V) to 1826-0355; IC TIMER; 28480; 1826-0355.

The 1826-0355 timer should be used for replacement in all instruments.

Page 6-5, Table 6-1, A1 Replaceable Parts:

Delete A1Q1, A1Q2, A1Q3, and A1Q4.

Page 6-6, Table 6-1, A1 Replaceable Parts:

Add A1U31; 1858-0014; 1; TRANSISTOR-ARRAY PNP; 28480; 1858-0014.

Page 8-13, Figure 8-2, Table 8-2 SERVICE SIGNATURES:

Delete "2946" signatures for U25 pin 4.

Change both signatures for U10 pin 12 to "T36F".

Delete "472A" signatures for U18 pin 13.

Change N signature for U19 pin 5 to "068C".

Add "2946" signature for N at U25 pin 9.

Page 1-2, Table 1-1, Specifications:

Change DATA PROBE Threshold to "Logic one: 2.0 Volt+0.1V-0.4V. Logic zero: 0.8 Volt+0.4V-0.0V."

Page 4-1, Paragraph 4-5, Steps c and d:

Change "+0.8V, +0.3V-0.2V" to +0.8V+0.4V-0.0V.

Page 4-5a, Table 4-2, Performance Test Record:

Change "Data Probe Light" test limits for Light Dim to +0.8 for "Min"; +1.2 for "Max".

Change limits for Light Bright to +1.6 for "Min"; +2.1 for "Max".

▶ Page 8-13, Table 8-2, Self-Test Normal/Service Signatures:

Change signatures in Table 8-2 as shown in following table:

IC	PIN NO.	MODE	SIGNATURE
U2	6	S	C2CF
U4	10	S	P40F
U5	11	N	472A
U6	9	N	466H
U6	10	N	F94H
U10	1	N	472A
U10	1	S	472A
U10	2	N	0000
U10	2	S	0000
U10	12	N	P36F
U10	12	S	P36F
U11	1	N	7CA7
U11	1	S	7CA7
U11	2	N	7CA7
U11	2	S	7CA7
U11	13	N	7CA7
U11	13	S	7CA7
U13	11	S	FUHU
U24	5	N	475F
U25	4	N	472A
U25	4	S	472A

#### CHANGE 1 (1736A)

Page 6-7, Table 6-1, A3 (05004-60005) Probe Assembly:

Add SERIES 1736 to Description of A3 (05004-60005) PROBE ASSEMBLY.

Change MP9 PROB BODY BOTTOM HALF from 00547-20201 to 05004-20207 in "HP Part Number" and "Mfr Part Number" columns of Table 6-1.

Change MP8 PROBE BODY TOP HALF from 05004-20204 to 05004-20208 in "HP Part Number" and "Mfr Part Number" columns of Table 6-1.

Change SWITCH, PUSHBUTTON from 05004-20205 to 00546-40004 in HP and Mfr Part Number columns in Table 6-1.

Add SERIES 1736 to Description of A3A1 (05004-60003).

Change A3A1S1 from 00546-00001 to 00546-00002 in HP and Mfr Part Number columns.

Add to "A3A1 MISCELLANEOUS" HP Part No. 00546-40003; RETAINER, SWITCH A3A1S1; 28480; 00546-40003.

Add to "A3A1 MISCELLANEOUS" HP Part No. 0624-0340; SCREW, SELF TAPPING 0-80 x .188" (for A3A1S1 mounting); 28480; 0624-0340.

Change A3A1C3 from 0160-2249 (4.7 pF Factory Selected Value) to 0121-0505; CAPACITOR-VAR 2.5-10 pF CER (SQUARE ADJ. HOLE); 28480; 0160-2249.

Change A3A1R1 from 0698-7225 (348 $\Omega$ ) to 0698-7222; RESISTOR-FXD 261 $\Omega$  1% .05W F TC=0+-100; 28480; 0698-7222.

Change A3A1R2 from 0698-8875 (27.4 $\Omega$ ) to 0698-7195; RESISTOR-FXD 19.6 $\Omega$  1% .05W F TC=0+-100; 28480; 0698-7195.

Change A3A1R3 from 0698-8874 (127 $\Omega$ ) to 0698-7214; RESISTOR-FXD 121 $\Omega$  1% .05W F TC=0+-100; 28480; 0698-7214.

# Page 6-7, Table 6-1, A3 (05004-60005) Probe Assembly:

Change A3A1R4 from 2100-1986 (1000 $\Omega$  VAR) to 2100-1788; RESISTOR-VAR 500 $\Omega$  10% C TOP-ADJ 1-TURN; 28480; 2100-1788.

Change A3A1R6 from 0757-0849 (36.5K $\Omega$ ) to 0699-0105; RESISTOR-FXD 36.5K $\Omega$  1% .5W C; 28480; 0699-0105.

Add A3A1R7; 2100-1984; RESISTOR-VAR 100 $\Omega$  10% C TOP-ADJ 1-TURN; 28480; 2100-1984.

Add A3A1R8; 0698-7228; RESISTOR-FXD 464Ω 1% .05W F TC=0+-100; 28480; 0698-7228.

Change A3A1U1 from 1820-0919 to 05004-80001; IC COMPTR ECL A/D DUAL (SELECTED); 28480; 05004-80001.

Add to "A3A1 MISCELLANEOUS" HP Part No. 8710-1177; TOOL, ADJUSTMENT SQUARE SHANK (for A3A1C3); 28480; 8710-1177.

#### Page 8-24, Figure 8-7, Probe A3 Component Locator:

Replace A3 component locator with attached Figure 2 component locator for the SERIES 1736 Probe.

## Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, Schematic Diagram:

Replace A3 (05004-60003 SERIES 1704) schematic diagram of probe with attached Figure 2 diagram for SERIES 1736.

## ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE (FOR A3 SERIES 1736 PROBE)

The series 1736 probe has three adjustments which are factory set and will need adjustment only after repair of the circuit board. Adjustment must be made with the probe covers in place. The covers have access holes under the probe labels. Special adjustment tool 8710-1177 is required for setting variable capacitor C3.

If probe adjustment is necessary, contact your local HP Sales/Service Office or field engineer for a copy of Service Note 5004A-1A for the recommended adjustment procedure.

#### Page 6-8, Table 6-1, A4 (05004-60006) Replaceable Parts:

Change A4A1U2 and U3 from 1820-0919 to 05004-80002; IC COMPTR ECL A/D DUAL (SELECTED MC1650L); 28480; 05004-80002.

## **CHANGE 2 (1808A)**

Page 6-5, Table 6-1, A1 (05004-60007) Replaceable Parts:

Add "SERIES 1808" to A1 Description.

Change A1CR4 and CR5 from 1901-0782 (IN5821) to 1901-0673; DIODE-PWR RECT 5US 100V 5A; 03508; A15A.

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, A1 (05004-60007) Schematic Diagram:

Change A1 series number (top of diagram) from 1704 to 1808.

#### **CHANGE 3 (1816A)**

Pages 6-5 and 6-6, Table 6-1, A1 (05004-60001) Replaceable Parts:

Change A1 series number from 1808 to 1816.

Change A1R37 from 0683-2225 (2200 $\Omega$ ) to 0683-2215, 220 ohms 5% 1/4W; Mfr Part No. CB2215.

Change A1R38 from 0683-1825 (1800 $\Omega$ ) to 0683-1815; 180 ohms 5% 1/4W; Mfr Part No. CB1815.

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, A1 (05004-60007) Schematic Diagram:

Change A1 series number (top of schematic) from 1808 to 1816.

Change A1R37 from 2200 to 220 ohms.

Change A1R38 from 1800 to 180 ohms.

NOTE: Serial Prefix 1808A instruments with serial numbers of 00602, 00615, 00617, 00618, 00619, 00622, 00625, 00641, 00660, 00662, 00666, and 00674 have the above change for A1R37 and A1R38. The series number on the A1 circuit boards in these instruments is 1808.

#### **CHANGE 4 (1824A)**

Page 6-5, Table 6-1, A1 (05004-60007) Replaceable Parts:

Change the series number from 1816 to 1824.

Change A1C25 from 0180-2413 to 0180-2908; CAPACITOR-FXD 6300UF +-20% 28WVDC; 28480; 0180-2908.

Page 8-27, Figure 8-9, A1 (05004-60007) schematic diagram:

Change C25 from 7500UF to 6300UF.

Change A1 series number from 1816 to 1824.

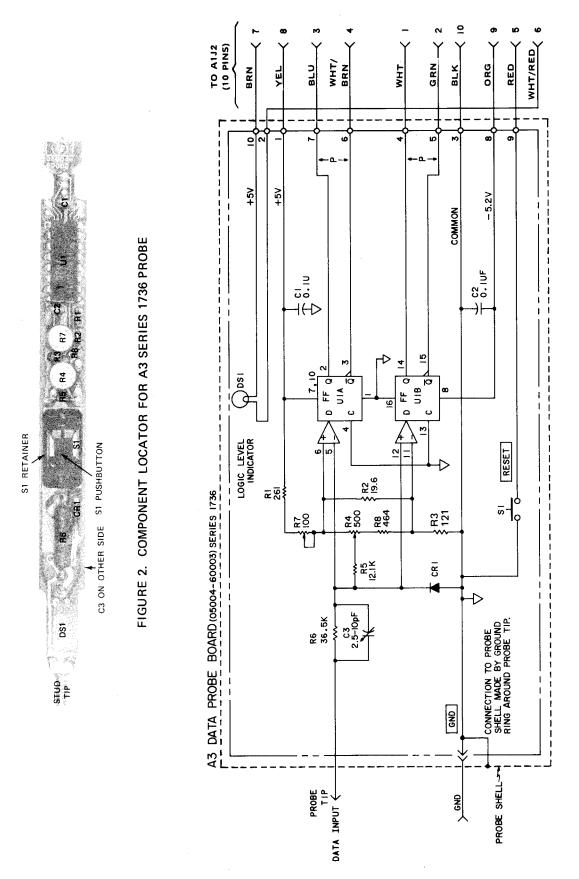


FIGURE 3. A3 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM FOR SERIES 1736

# SERVICE

## 8-1. INTRODUCTION

8-2. This section provides safety considerations, logic symbols, troubleshooting procedures, block diagram and description, circuit theory, component location photos, and schematic diagram (service information).

## 8-3. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

8-4. Although this instrument has been designed in accordance with international safety standards, this manual contains information, cautions, and warnings which must be followed to ensure safe operation and to retain the instrument in safe condition (see Sections II, III, and V). Service and adjustments should be performed only by qualified service personnel.

## WARNING

ANY INTERRUPTION OF THE PROTECTIVE (GROUNDING) CONDUCTOR (INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE INSTRUMENT) OR DISCONNECTION OF THE PROTECTIVE EARTH TERMINAL IS LIKELY TO MAKE THE INSTRUMENT DANGEROUS. INTENTIONAL INTERRUPTION IS PROHIBITED.

- 8-5. Any adjustment, maintenance, and repair of the opened instrument under voltage should be avoided as much as possible and, when inevitable, should be carried out only by a skilled person who is aware of the hazard involved.
- 8-6. Capacitors inside the instrument may still be charged even if the instrument has been disconnected from its source of supply.
- 8-7. Make sure that only fuses with the required rated current and of the specified type (normal blow, time delay, etc.) are used for replacement. The use of repaired fuses and the short-circuiting of fuseholders must be avoided.
- 8-8. Whenever it is likely that this protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation.

#### WARNING

THE SERVICE INFORMATION IS OFTEN USED WITH LINE POWER SUPPLIED AND PROTECTIVE COVERS REMOVED FROM THE INSTRUMENT. ENERGY AVAILABLE AT MANY POINTS MAY, IF CONTACTED, RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY.

# 8-9. RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

8–10. Test equipment and test equipment accessories required to maintain the 5004A are listed in *Table 1–2*. Equipment other than that listed may be used if it meets the listed critical specifications.

## 8-11. LOGIC SYMBOLS

8-12. Logic symbols used in this manual conform to the American National Standard ANSI Y32.14-1973 (IEE Std. 91-1973). This standard supersedes MIL-STD-806B. In the following paragraphs logic symbols are described.

# 8-13. Logic Concepts

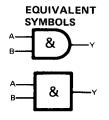
8–14. The binary numbers 1 and Ø are used in pure logic where 1 represents true, yes, or active and Ø represents false, no, or inactive. These terms should not be confused with the physical quantity (e.g., voltage) that may be used to implement the logic, nor should the term "active" be confused with a level that turns a device on or off. A truth table for a relationship in logic shows (implicitly or explicity) all the combinations of true and false input conditions and the result (output). There are only two basic logic relationship, AND and OR. The following illustrations assume two inputs (A and B), but these can be generalized to apply to more than two inputs.

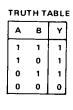
AND Y is true if and only if A is true and B is true (or more generally, if all inputs are true).

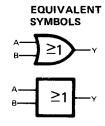
Y=1 if and only if A=1 and B=1. Y=A•B OR Y is true if and only if A is true or B is true (or more generally, if one or more input(s) is (are) true).

Y=1 if and only if A=1 or B=1. Y=A+B



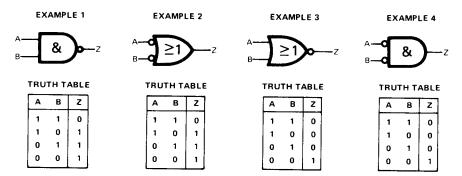






# 8-15. Negation

8–16. In logic symbology, the presence of the negation indication symbol **O** provides for the representation of logic function inputs and outputs in terms *independent* of their physical values; the 0-state of the input or output being the 1-state of the symbol referred to by the symbol description.



- EXAMPLE 1 says that Z is not true if A is true and B is true or that Z is true if A and B are not both true. Z=AB or Z=AB. This is frequently referred to as NAND (for NOT AND).
- EXAMPLE 2 says that Z is true if A is not true or if B is not true. Z = A + B. Note that this truth table is identical to that of Example 1. The logic equation is merely a De Morgan's transformation of the equations in Example 1. The symbols are equivalent.
- EXAMPLE 3 Z = A + B or Z = A + B and,
- EXAMPLE 4  $Z = A \bullet B$ , also share common truth table and are equivalent transformations of each other. The NOT OR form (Example 3) is frequently referred to as NOR.

#### **NOTE**

In this manual the logic negation symbol is NOT used.

# 8-17. Logic Implementation and Polarity Indication

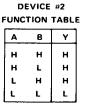
- 8-18. Devices that can perform the basic logic functions, AND and OR, are called gates. Any device that can perform one of these functions can also be used to perform the other if the relationship of the input and output voltage levels to the logic variables 1 and  $\emptyset$  is redefined suitably.
- 8-19. In describing the operation of electronic logic devices, the symbol H is used to represent a "high level," which is a voltage within the more-positive (less-negative) of the two ranges of voltages used to represent the binary variables. L is used to represent a "low level," which is a voltage within the less-positive (more-negative) range.
- 8-20. A function table for a device shows (implicity of explicitly) all the combinations of input conditions and the resulting output conditions.
- 8-21. In graphic cymbols, inputs or outputs that are active when at the high level are shown without polarity indication. The polarity indicator symbol denotes that the active (one) state of an input or output with respect to the symbol to which it is attached is the low level.

#### NOTE

The polarity indicator symbol "\scrip" is used in this manual.

# EXAMPLE 5 Assume two devices having the following function tables.

	DEVICE #1						
١	FUNCTION TABLE						
	Α_	В	Y				
	н	н	н				
	н	L	L				
	L	н	L				
ĺ	L	L	L				



#### **POSITIVE LOGIC**

By assigning the relationships H=1, L=0 at both input and output, Device #1 can perform the AND function and Device #2 can perform the OR function. Such a consistent assignment is referred to as positive logic. The corresponding logic symbols would be:



#### **NEGATIVE LOGIC**

Alternatively, by assigning the relationship H=0, L=1 at both input and output, Device #1 can perform the OR function and Device #2 can perform the AND function. Such a consistent assignment is referred to as negative logic. The corresponding logic symbols would be:



8-22. MIXED LOGIC. The use of the polarity indicator symbol (\(\sigma\)) automatically invokes a mixed-logic convention. This is, positive logic is used at the input and outputs that do not have polarity indicators, negative logic is used at the inputs and outputs that have polarity indicators.

EXAMPLE 6
FUNCTION TABLE

A B Z
H H L
H L
H L H
L H H

EXAMPLE 7
FUNCTION TABLE

A B Z
H H L
L L
L H L

This may be shown either of two ways:



This may be shown either of two ways:



Note the equivalence of these symbols to examples 1 and 2 and the fact that the function table is a positive-logic translation (H=1, L=0 of the NAND truth table, and also note that the function table is the negative-logic translation (H=0, L=1) of the NOR truth table, given in Example 3.

Note the equivalence of these symbols to examples 3 and 4 and the fact that the funcion table is a positive-logic translation (H=1, L=0) of the NOR truth table, and also note that the function table is the negative-logic translation (H=0, L=1) of the NAND truth table, given in Example 1.

- 8–23. It should be noted that one can easily convert from the symbology of positive-logic merely by substituting a polarity indicator ( $\triangleright$ ) for each negative indicator ( $\circ$ ) while leaving the distinctive shapes alone. To convert from the symbology of negative logic, a polarity indicator ( $\triangleright$ ) is substituted for each negation indicator ( $\circ$ ) and the OR shape is substituted for the AND shape or vice versa.
- 8-24. It was shown that any device that can perform OR logic can also perform AND lgoic and vice versa. De Morgan's transformation is illustrated in Examples 1 through 7. The rules of the transformation are:
  - 1. At each input or output having a negation (O) or polarity (D) indicator, delete the indicator.
  - 2. At each input or output not having an indicator, add a negation (0) or polarity () indicator.
  - Substitute the AND symbol (□) for the OR symbol (□) or vice versa.
     These steps do not alter the assumed convention; positive-logic stays positive, negative-logic stays negative, and mixed-logic stays mixed.

8–25. The choice of symbol may be influenced by these considerations: (1) The operation being performed may best be understood as AND or OR. (2) In a function more complex than a basic gate, the inputs will usually be considered as inherently active high or active low (e.g., the J and K inputs of a J–K flip-flop are active high and active low, respectively). (3) In a chain of logic, understanding and the writing of logic equations are often facilitated if active-low or negated outputs feed into active-low or negated inputs.

# 8-26. Other Symbols

8-27. More symbols are required to depict complex logic diagrams. Some of the other symbols are as follows:



Dynamic input activated by transition from a low level to a high level. The opposite transition has no effect at the output.



Dynamic input activated by transition from a high level to a low level. The opposite transition has no effect at the output.



Exclusive OR function. The output will assume its indicated active level if and only if one and only one of the two inputs assumes its indicated active level.



Inverting function. The output is low if the input is high and it is high if the input is low. The two symbols shown are equivalent.



Noninverting function. The output is high if the input is high and it is low if the input is low. The two symbols shown are equivalent.



OUTPUT DELAY. The output signal is effective when the input signal returns to its opposite state.



EXTENDER. Indicates when a logic function increases (extends) the number of inputs to another logic function.



FLIP-FLOP. A binary sequential element with two stable states: a set (1) state and a reset (0) state. Outputs are shown in the 1 state when the flip-flop is set. In the reset state the outputs will be opposite to the set state.



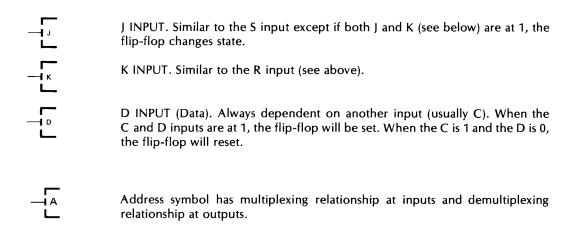
RESET. A 1 input will reset the flip-flop. A return to 0 will cause no further effect.

s

SET. A 1 input will set the flip-flop. A return to 0 will cause no further action.

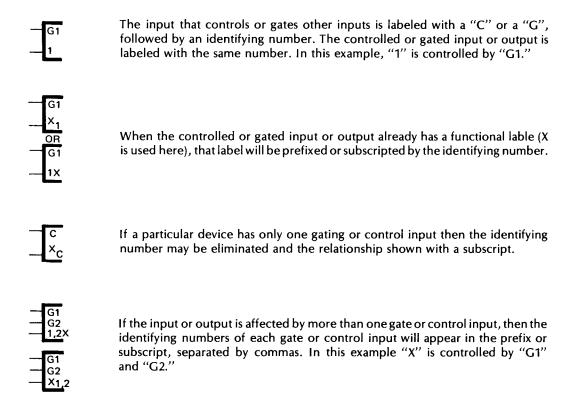


TOGGLE. A 1 input will cause the flip-flop to change state. A return to 0 will cause no further action.



# 8-28. Dependency Notation "C" "G" "V" "F"

8–29. Dependency Notation is a way to simplify symbols for complex IC elements by defining the existence of an AND relationship between inputs, or by the AND conditioning of an output by an input without actually showing all the elements and interconnections involved. The following examples use the letter "C" for control and "G" for gate. The dependent input is labeled with a number that is either prefixed (e.g., 1X) or subscripted (e.g.,  $X_1$ ). They both mean the same thing. The letter V is used to indicate an OR relationship between inputs or between inputs and outputs with this letter (V). The letter F indicates a connect-disconnect relationship. If the F (free dependency) inputs or outputs are active (1) the other usual normal conditions apply. If one or more of the F inputs are inactive (0), the related F output is disconnected from its normal output condition (it floats).

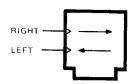


## 8-30. Control Blocks

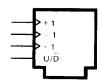
8-31. A class of symbols for complex logic are called control blocks. Control blocks are used to show where common control signals are applied to a group of functionally separate units. Examples of types of control blocks follow.



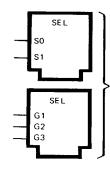
Register control block. This symbol is used with an associated array of flip-flop symbols to provide a point of placement for common function lines, such as a common clear.



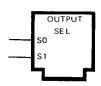
Shift register control block. These symbols are used with any array of flip-flop symbols to form a shift register. An active transition at the inputs causes left or right shifting as indicated.



Counter control block. The symbol is used with an array of flip-flops or other circuits serving as a binary or decade counter. An active transition at the +1 or -1 input causes the counter to increment one count upward or downward, respectively. An active transition at the ±1 input causes the counter to increment one count upward or downward depending on the input at an up/down control.



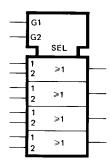
Selector control block. These symbols are used with an array of OR symbols to provide a point of placement for selection (S) or gating (G) lines. The selection lines enable the input designated 0, 1, ....n of each OR function by means of a binary code where S0 is the least-significant digit. If the 1 level of these lines is low, polarity indicators ( $\triangleright$ ) will be used. The gating lines have an AND relation with the respective input of each OR function: G1 with the inputs numbered 1, G2 with the input numbered 2, and so forth. If the enabling levels of these lines is low, polarity indicators ( $\triangleright$ ) will be used.



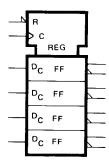
Output selector control block. This symbol is used with a block symbol having multiple outputs to form a decoder. The selection lines enable the output designated 0, 1, ....n of each block by means of a binary code where S0 is the least-significant digit. If the 1 level of these lines is low, polarity indicators () will be used.

# 8-32. Complex Logic Devices

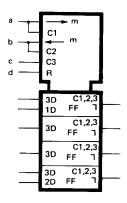
8-33. Logic elements can be combined to produce very complex devices that can perform more difficult functions. A control block symbol can be used bo simplify understanding of many complex devices. Several examples of complex devices are given here.



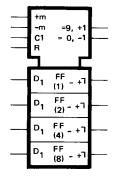
Selector Control Block used to simplify AND portion of a quad AND-OR select gate. When G1 is high, the data presented at the "1" inputs will be gated through. When G2 is high, the data presented at the "2" inputs will be gated through.



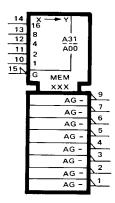
Register control block used to illustrate a quad D-type latch. There is a common active-low reset (R), and a common edge-triggered control input (C). Since there is only one dependency relationship, the controlling input is not numbered and the controlled functions (D) are subscripted with a C.



Shift Register Control Block used to show common inputs to a bidirectional shift register. Notice that "→m" means shift the contents to the right or down by "m" units. And "←m" means shift the contents to the left or up by "m" units. Note: If m=1, it may be omitted. Inputs "a" and "b" are each single IC pins that have two functions. Input "a" enables one of the inputs to the top D-type flipflop (1D), and also shifts the register contents down one unit. Input "b" enables one of the inputs to the bottom flip-flop (2D), and also shifts the register contents up one unit. Input "c" loads all four flip-flops in parallel (3D). Input "d" is a common reset. The output delay indicator is used because these are master-slave flip-flops.



Counter Control Block used to show common inputs to a Presettable Decade Up/Down Counter. Notice that "+m" means count up (increment the count) by "m;" "-m" means count down by "m." Note: if m=1, it may be omitted. Since the D-type flip-flops are master-slave, the output delay indicator is used. The "=9, +1" and "=9, -1" notation defines when the carry and borrow outputs are generated. They also define it, as a decade counter; a binary counter would have carry indicated with "=15, +1." Flip-flop weighting is indicated in parenthesis.



Read Only Memory (ROM) with 32 addresses. Address selection is determined by the five upper inputs which are decoded into 32 possible addresses (A00 through A31) corresponding to the weighting modifiers at the inputs. Input modifier G (pin 15) gates the outputs. Stored data will be read from the selected memory address if G is active (low). The output data pins (1—7 and 9) are active low. The "—" indicator shows the 8 outputs are capable of supplying low outputs only. A high output is usually supplied by a resistor to a "high" voltage.

# 8-34. TROUBLESHOOTING (FAILURE ANALYSIS)

- 8-35. Information to help locate a fault or trouble in the 5004A is given in the following material.
- 8–36. Several troubleshooting aids are permanently built-in the 5004A. The SELF-TEST front panel switch is one. The main assembly (motherboard) NORMAL SERVICE switch is another. The front panel GATE lamp is another. The four-front panel seven-segment digit displays are another. The front panel UNSTABLE SIGNATURE is another.
- 8-37. The front panel SELF-TEST switch operation is described in Section III of this manual.

# 8-38. Troubleshooting Flowchart

- 8-39. Figure 8-1, the troubleshooting flowchart may be used to locate a faulty component. A suggested sequence for troubleshooting is:
  - a. Perform the Operator's Self-Test (see in Section III).
  - b. If the 5004A does not pass the Operators Self-test, perform the steps given in the trouble-shooting flowchart (Figure 8-1).

# 8-40. Major Test Point Signatures

8-41. Table 8-1 lists the signatures for the major test points.

# 8-42.Troubleshooting Signatures with SELF-TEST and NORMAL/SERVICE Switches

8-43. Table 8-2 is a listing of signatures taken from a correctly operating 5004A with a second correctly operating 5004A. These signatures may be used to locate the cause of a malfunction in a 5004A Signature Analyzer. To take most of the signatures listed requires that the top cover of the 5004A be removed. Refer to the disassembly procedures before attempting to remove the top cover.

WARNING

IF THE 5004A TOP COVER IS REMOVED, DANGEROUS VOLTAGES ARE EXPOSED. ONLY QUALIFIED ELECTRONIC SERVICE TECHNICIANS SHOULD ATTEMPT TO SERVICE THE 5004A WITH COVERS REMOVED.

Table 8–1. Troubleshooting Signatures Major Test Points

1,20,20,11,10,000,000		Signature Signature	
Test Point*	Location	NORMAL	SERVICE
☆	U25(11)	<i> ='.' '='.</i>	<b>4</b>
2	U29(1)	5'-1'5'-1	<b>———</b>
3	U29(2)	C 155	
4	U29(3)	-   -  '-  '-  <u> - </u>	<b>4</b>
<b>\$</b>	U29(4)	<i> -  -   </i>	4
<b>©</b>	U9(5)	5957	<b></b>
☆	U11(8)	L135L1	5/25F
<b>\$</b>	U7(4), U24(9)	<i>'- :-'- :</i> =	125/2
<b>1</b>	U24(13), U6(10)	<i>F'</i> 7' '-'  -'	CFL/5

<sup>\*</sup>Test point numbers are shown on the schematic diagram for the 5004A.

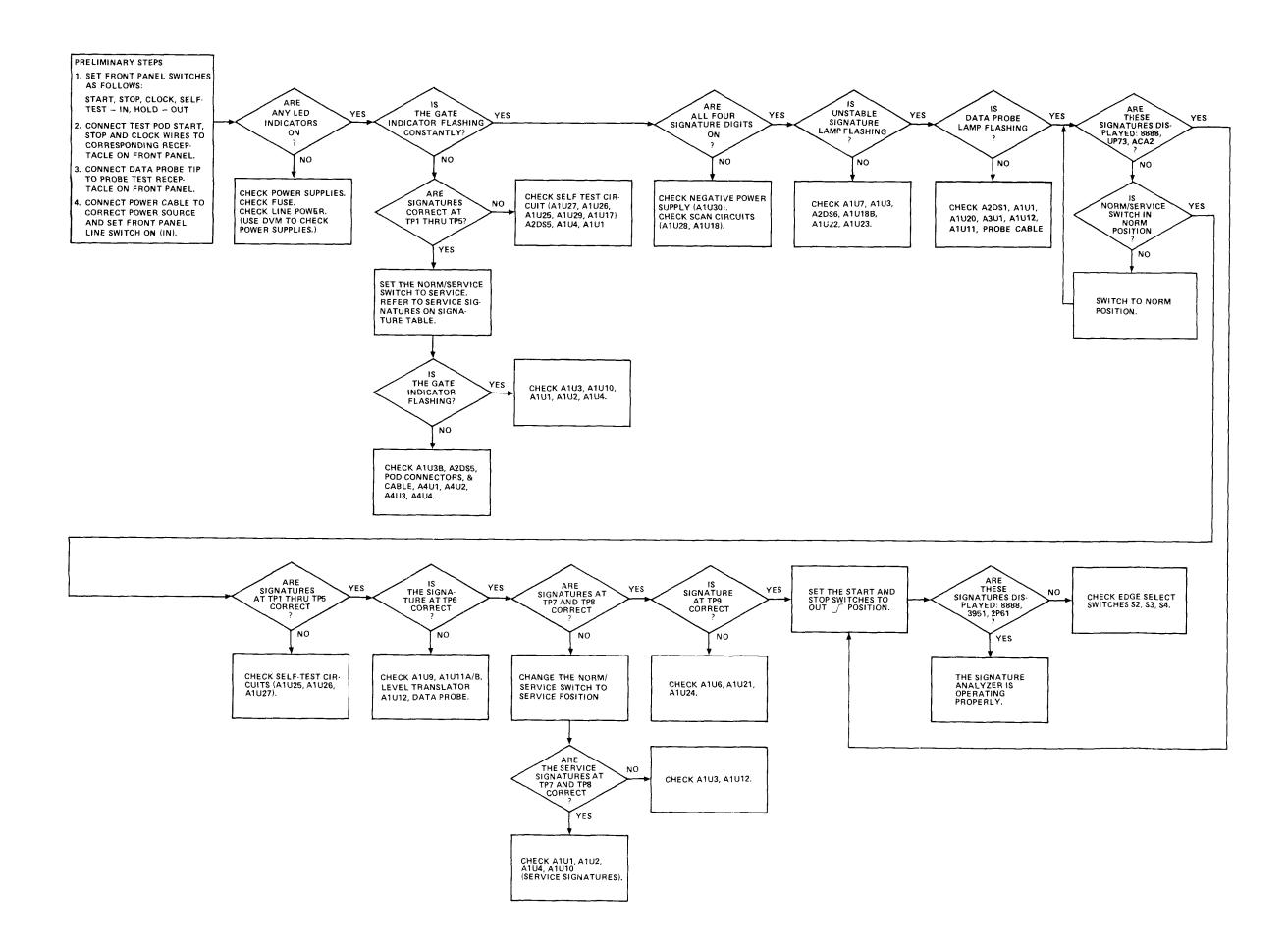


Table 8-2. SELF-TEST and NORMAL SERVICE Signatures

	PINS L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 PIN	PIN U11 U12 U13 U14 U15 U16 U17 U18 U19 U20
5004A USED FOR TESTING  212 000  PROBE	1 N         472A         5A22         1H08         5A22         472A         F51T         UCP9         472A         7CA7         1           S         472A         94A3         H389         94A3         472A         P7AA         PF43         472A         7CA7         2           S         A326         A326         09P3         472A         472A         0000         P36F         3F8H         7CA7         2           3 N         P40F         UCP9         1H08         472A         472A         0000         P36F         3F8H         7CA7         472A         3           S         P40F         UCP9         1H08         472A         A080         Ac69         7CA7         472A         3           S         P40F         PF43         H389         472A         A080         Ac69         7CA7         472A         472A         0000         472A         472A         0000         472A         472A         0000         472A         472A         472A         0000         472A <td< td=""><td>1 \ 7CAF         7CAF         90FP         9000         6892         6892           2 \ 7CAF         7CAF         443F         HH53         443F         443F           3 \ 3F8H         7CAF         7SU6         7SU6         7SU6         7SU6         2CHF           3 \ 3F8H         0261         0261         0261         0261         0261         0261         99U2           4 \ 3F8H         0000         A096         A096         A096         A096         4C78         2TU3         99U2           5 \ 3F8H         472A         3A0U         3A0U         3A0U         0863         25CF         069C           5 \ 3F8H         472A         3A0U         3A0U         3A0U         0863         25CF         069C           5 \ 7CAT         FU22         FU22         FU22         FU22         FU22         A096         A096</td></td<>	1 \ 7CAF         7CAF         90FP         9000         6892         6892           2 \ 7CAF         7CAF         443F         HH53         443F         443F           3 \ 3F8H         7CAF         7SU6         7SU6         7SU6         7SU6         2CHF           3 \ 3F8H         0261         0261         0261         0261         0261         0261         99U2           4 \ 3F8H         0000         A096         A096         A096         A096         4C78         2TU3         99U2           5 \ 3F8H         472A         3A0U         3A0U         3A0U         0863         25CF         069C           5 \ 3F8H         472A         3A0U         3A0U         3A0U         0863         25CF         069C           5 \ 7CAT         FU22         FU22         FU22         FU22         FU22         A096
5004A BEING TESTED	13 N C 445	13 N   7CAf   7CA7   APH9   5F97   2535   9FU2   472A   472A
POD PROBE TEST	To get the signatures given in this table, set the two 5004A's controls as follows:  5004A Being Tested LINE:OFF: START:OUT: STOP:OUT: HOLD:OUT; SELF-TEST:IN.  5004A Used to Test Same as above except SELF-TEST:OUT	3 N 948H
CLOCH ON STAPFIOLOCK TEST	Make the connections shown between the two 5004A's.	S

## 8-44. DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

8-45. To remove the 5004A covers, use the following procedure:

## **WARNING**

WHEN THE COVERS ARE REMOVED FROM THE 5004A, LINE VOLTAGES WHICH ARE DANGEROUS AND MAY CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY WHEN TOUCHED. DO NOT REMOVE THE COVERS UNLESS IT IS NECESSARY.

- 1. Disconnect the power cable from the rear panel of the 5004A.
- 2. Turn the 5004A over with the cable case down. Four screws are exposed.
- 3. On the back panel of the 5004A loosen the two screws at the ends of the heat sink three or four turns (see *Figure 8–2*).

#### **NOTE**

DO NOT loosen the transistor retaining screws (see Figure 8-2).

- 4. Remove the four screws near the four corners of the cabinet bottom.
- 5. Hold the top and bottom covers together and turn the 5004A right side up.
- 6. Carefully lift the top cover off.

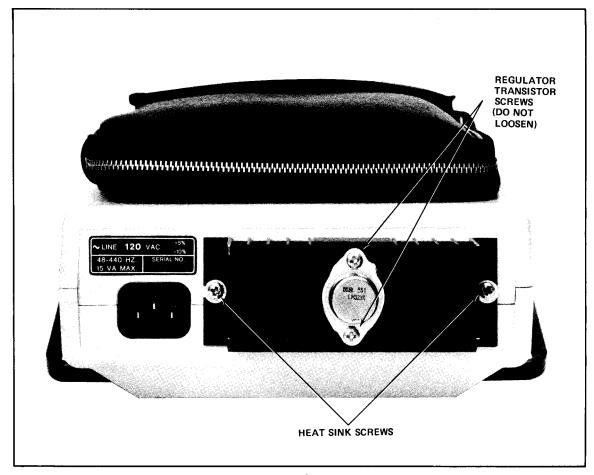


Figure 8-2. Heat Sink Screws Locations

#### **NOTE**

If the heat sink on the rear panel is still holding the cover together, loosen the sink screws a few more turns.

## WARNING

# BE CAREFUL OF EXPOSED LINE VOLTAGE POINTS.

- 7. If necessary the bottom cover can be removed.
- 8. To reassemble the 5004A reverse the preceding steps.

# 8-46. Data Probe Disassembly and Reassembly

- 8-47. To disassemble the data probe, use the following procedure.
  - 1. Disconnect the power cable from the 5004A. Remove the GND wire from the probe.

### NOTE

Figure 6–1 shows the mechanical parts of the probe. Figure 8–7 shows the probe with its covers removed.

2. Remove the probe tip by turning it with fingers counterclockwise.

#### **NOTE**

The red window has a projecting stud that fits in the body of the probe near the GND pin (off-set slightly).

- 3. Carefully pull the red window off the probe tip.
- 4, Slide the two half covers carefully off the probe printed circuit board.

## NOTE

The two body shells interlock to cover the printed circuit board.

5. Reverse the preceding steps to reassemble the data probe.

# 8-48. Gating Signals Pod Disassembly and Reassembly

- 8-49. To disassemble the gating signals pod, use the following procedure.
  - 1. Disconnect the power cable from the 5004A.

#### **NOTE**

Figure 6-1 shows the mechanical parts of the pod. Figure 8-7 shows the probe with its covers removed.

- 2. Squeeze the ends of the pod test leads connector and pull the connector off the pod.
- 3. Remove the four screws from the bottom cover of the pod, and carefully remove the top cover. The bottom cover can also be removed if necessary.

#### **NOTE**

The pod cable has a strain protector which fits in a slot in the covers of the pod.

4. Reverse the above procedure to reassemble the pod.

## 8-50. BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION

- 8-51. In the following paragraphs a description of the 5004A Signature Analyzer is given to match *Figure 8-3* the block diagram in this section. A more detailed description of the 5004A is given in the paragraphs following the heading: CIRCUIT THEORY (PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION) (SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION).
- 8-52. A 5004A Signature Analyzer requires four input signals: START, STOP, CLOCK, and DATA. START, CLOCK, and STOP inputs are applied to the 5004A through the GATING SIGNALS POD.
- 8-53. Data Signal Path. DATA input is through the DATA PROBE. Signals applied to the DATA PROBE are connected to dual paths which trigger at high and low voltage levels respectively. The output of these level detectors is at ECL level and drive a pair of ECL to TTL converters on the main assembly. A logic level detector across the ECL converters provides the drive for the logic level indicator at the data probe tip. The outputs of the ECL converters is translated from a possible three levels (high, bad (middle), and low) to standard high or low levels at the selected clock. (When a bad level appears at the input of the data probe, it is converted to whatever the previous data level was: (either high or low.) Data from the 3-to-2 level converter is applied to the pseudo-random word generator with corresponding gate and clock signals. For each different clocked data stream (series of bits) bracketed by a start and stop signal, a different word (signature) is generated by the word generator. Each signature is sent to the display latches which supply them to the decoder-driver and the signature comparator. The decoder-driver translates the signature to a special-form hexadecimal number which is applied to the display. Each succeeding signature is compared with the preceding signature in the signature comparator which will activate the UNSTABLE SIGNATURE lamp if two succeeding signatures are different. The RESET function for the entire 5004A is part of the DATA probe. RESET is activated by a switch (labeled RESET) on the DATA probe.

# 8-54. Clock, Start, and Stop Signal Paths

8–55. External CLOCK, START, and STOP signals are applied to the 5004A through the gating signals pod. Input CLOCK, START, and STOP signals are eamplified, and connected to operator-controlled edge-select circuits. After edge-selection the CLOCK, START, and STOP signals are combined to form a gating (gate) control signal. (The external CLOCK signal is also buffered and used to time other sections of the 5004A.) The gate signal is presented on the front panel with a GATE indicator lamp. The gate signal is for on-off (start-stop) control of the word generator.

# 8-56. Scan/Test Oscillator (Internal Clock)

8-57. A .6 kilohertz signals is generated in the 5004A for display scan and test use. The scan signal controls switching the displays on and off (fast enough to be not noticeable) to lower power consumption and reduce the size of drive circuit components. In the SELF-TEST and NORMAL/SERVICE (troubleshooting) modes the internal test signal is used as a substitute for the external clock normally applied to the gating signals pod.

## 8-58. Self-Test

8-57. Part of the 5004A is a circuit used only for self-test of the signature analyzer. The self-test function is controlled by a front panel switch. In the self-test mode special signatures are generated using the internal test signal frequency divider output (ROM). If there is a defect in the 5004A the self-test signature will not be correct.

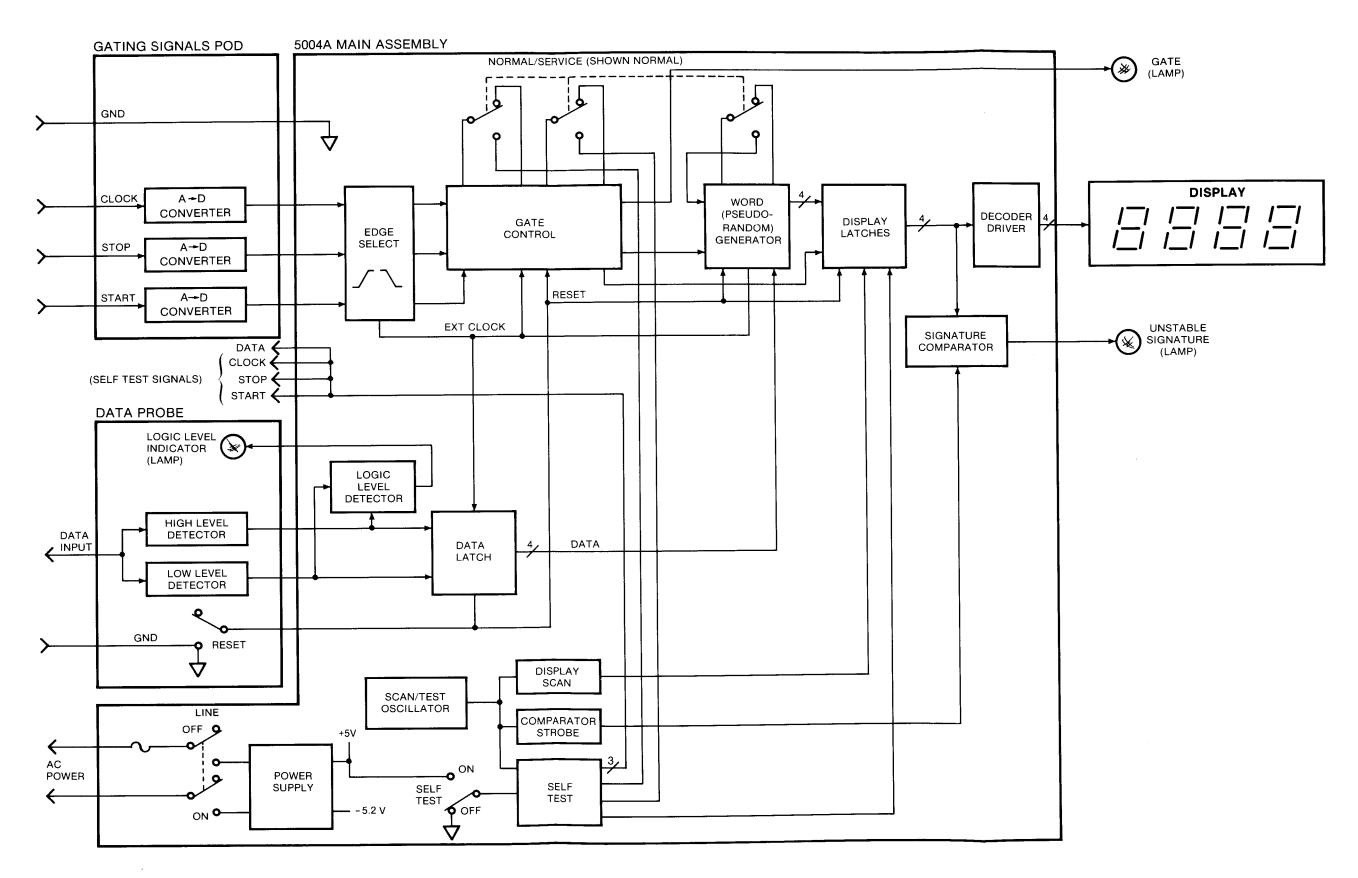


Figure 8-3 5004A CIRCUIT BLOCK DIAGRAM

# 8-60. Display Scan and Comparator Strobe

8-61. The clock signal is used to time both the display scan and signature compartor strobe circuits. The digit display lamps are enabled less than full-time to conserve power.

#### NOTE

The NORMAL/SERVICE switch is separate but related to the front panel SELF-TEST switch.

# 8-62. Service (Troubleshooting) Mode

8-63. On the main assembly of the 5004A a two-position switch, labeled NORMAL/SERVICE, can be used during fault locating (troubleshooting) procedures if the 5004A is not operating correctly.

# 8-64. Power Supply

8-65. Alternating current line supply (mains) voltage is converted to the two positive and negative regulated direct current voltages required in the 5004A by the power supply circuit.

# 8-66. CIRCUIT THEORY (PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION)

8–67. The following paragraphs give the circuit theory (principles of operation) for the 5004A Signature Analyzer to explain the schematic diagram. A previous section describes the 5004A at the block diagram level. This BLOCK DIAGRAM DESCRIPTION should be studied and learned before the following paragraphs are studied.

# 8-68. Purpose of 5004A

8-69. The 5004A Signature Analyzer is designed to be used in testing the correctness of operation of certain complex digital logic electronic instruments or systems. A technique of testing called signature analysis is used with the 5004A and compatible instruments. Refer to the paragraph titled Signature Analysis in Section I for an explanation of signature analysis.

## 8-70. Schematic Diagram

8–71. The 5004A schematic diagram is presented with the four inputs on the left side, and the flow of signals is generally from the left to the right side where the output indicators are presented. Outputs are four digits (seven-segment LED's) and two single-LED function/condition indicators. Refer to the schematic diagram notes for an explanation of the schematic symbol system used. The ac line power input and dual-voltage (regulated) power supply are on the lower left side of the schematic.

## 8-72. Gating Signals Pod

8–73. The gating signals pod is the input for the CLOCK, START, and STOP signals to the 5004A. Requirements for these signals are given in Section I. A voltage regulator, U4, for –5.2V on the pod board reduces power dissipation in the main assembly. Amplifier, U1, is used as a voltage follower to provide the 1.4-volt reference level for the three input amplifier-converters. All three input signals are each applied to three separate identical circuits. The input amplifier-converters produce high-speed complementary-output ECL-level signals for the main assembly.

# 8–74. Edge Selection

8-75. The three ECL-level pulse signals from the pod (START, STOP, and CLOCK) are applied separately to three front-panel switches which may be used to select the polarity of any input signal. Changing the polarity of a signal effectively selects the opposite edge of the input signal as the control for that channel.

## 8-76. ECL-to-TTL Level Converters

8-77. After the edge select switches the gating signals are applied to four separate ECL-to-TTL level converters. (The CLOCK signal is applied to two separate converters, U12A and B, for two separate paths.) The outputs of the START and STOP level converters are applied to latches which are controlled by the CLOCK signal. The latches outputs are applied to the gate control circuit.

## 8-78. Gate Control

8-79. The input START and STOP signals are processed in the gate control circuit to produce a definite time window during which data is received by the word generator (described later). Operation of the gate control circuit is described in the following paragraph.

# 8-80. State Diagram

8-81. Figure 8-4 is a state diagram of the functioning of the gate control circuits. NOTE: Positive-true logic is used. The INITIAL state normally occurs: when the 5004A has power switched on, or when the data probe RESET switch is pressed, or when a STOP and START pulse are received in RUN mode. In the INITIAL state, if START is 0 the state will change to ARMED. In the ARMED state the 5004A is ready to receive a START pulse and proceed to either RUN mode. (Note that if a STOP pulse is received, the state will be intermediate RUN; and to progress to full RUN, STOP must be 0.) From full RUN the state will return to INITIAL if START and STOP pulses are received. If START remains at 0 and a STOP pulse is received, the state returns to ARMED. The HOLD state occurs when the HOLD switch is in and a STOP pulse is received in the full RUN mode. In the HOLD state, the data probe RESET switch must be pressed to return to the INITIAL state. All modes except HOLD have no-change conditions. For example in the ARMED state if the START line remains at 0, the 5004A will not change to RUN. With proper START, STOP, and CLOCK signals the gate control proceeds through the states repetitively. The gate control circuit output starts and stops the word generator, and provides the on-off control of the GATE lamp to show when the START and STOP signals are received and implemented.

# 8-82. Data Signal Flow

- 8–83. In normal operation, data signals from the unit being tested are applied to the 5004A high-speed data probe. The data probe (A3) discriminates whether the input TTL level is high or low or bad (middle level). If the input level is high it is detected by U1A, if it is low it is detected by U1B. The input signal is converted to a pair of two-line differential (complementary) ECL signals and sent to the main assembly. At the input to the main assembly the data signal is converted from a pair of two-line (differential) ECL signals to a pair of signals at TTL level.
- 8-84. The pair of data signals at pins 6 and 12 of U11 (A and B) are applied to the data latch, U9. If the data input signal is a high level or a low level it is clocked out of the data latch on pin 5. If it is a bad (middle) level signal the previous level signal is clocked out of the data latch. (A bad level appears as tow lows at the U9J and K inputs.)
- 8-85. In the main assembly the data TTL signals at the junction of R37 and R38 are applied to U20, a logic level detector. The detector responds to the combined TTL level (or pulses) of the input signal, and it controls the indication of the logic level indicator lamp, DS1, in the data probe. The two TTL data signals are applied to the data latch, J9. Data from U9(5) is applied to U6(5), an "exclusive-OR" gate. This is the input of the pseudo-random word generator.

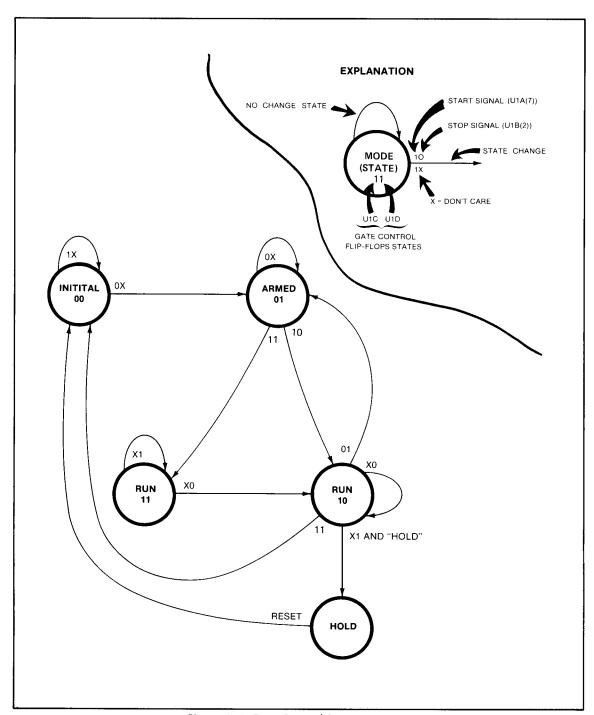


Figure 8-4. Gate Control State Diagram

# 8-86. Pseudo-Random Word Generator (Data Signal Path Continued)

8–87. The pseudo-random word generator is the central principle of the signature analysis method. A shift register with some outputs fed back is used to generate a pseudo-random word (signature) output. Input data goes through U6 to shift register U21. From U21(13) the data goes to U24(1 and 2) input. One output from U21 (pin 12) and three outputs from U24 (pins 3, 6, and 13) are fed back to the U6 inputs to combine with the input data and modify the resultant output of the shift registers. The outputs of the two shift registers (U24 and U21) are the unique "signatures."

# **SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM NOTES**

Resistance in ohms, capacitance in picofarads, inductance in millihenries unless otherwise noted.

Asterisk denotes a factory-selected value. Value shown in typical. Part may be omitted.

Tool-aided adjustment.

Manual control.

Encloses front-panel caption. Encloses rear-panel caption.

Encloses interior or printed-circuit board caption.

Circuit assembly borderline.

Other assembly borderline. Also used to indicate mechanical interconnection (ganging).

Wiper moves toward CW with clockwise rotation of control (as viewed from shaft or knob).

Lettered Test Point.
No measurement aid provided. Numbered Test Point. Measurement aid provided

> A direct conducting connection to the earth, or a conducting connection to a structure that has a similar function (e.g., the frame of an air, sea, or land vehicle).

A conducting connection to a chassis or frame.

Common connections. All like-designated points are connected.

Indicates multiple paths represented by only one line. Letters or names identify individual paths. Numbers indicate number of paths represented by the line.

#### **Integrated Circuit Power Terminals**

Unless noted otherwise\*, +5 volts is applied to each integrated circuit as given below:

14-Pin Units	Power	16-Pin Units
Pin 14	+5V	Pin 16
Pin 7	Return	Pin 8
Exceptions U25, U26, U27		
Pin 14	+5V	
Pin 10	Return	

## NOTE

Several integrated circuits use the -5.2V power. The -5.2V pins are shown on the schematic diagram.

Figure 8-6. Schematic Diagram Notes

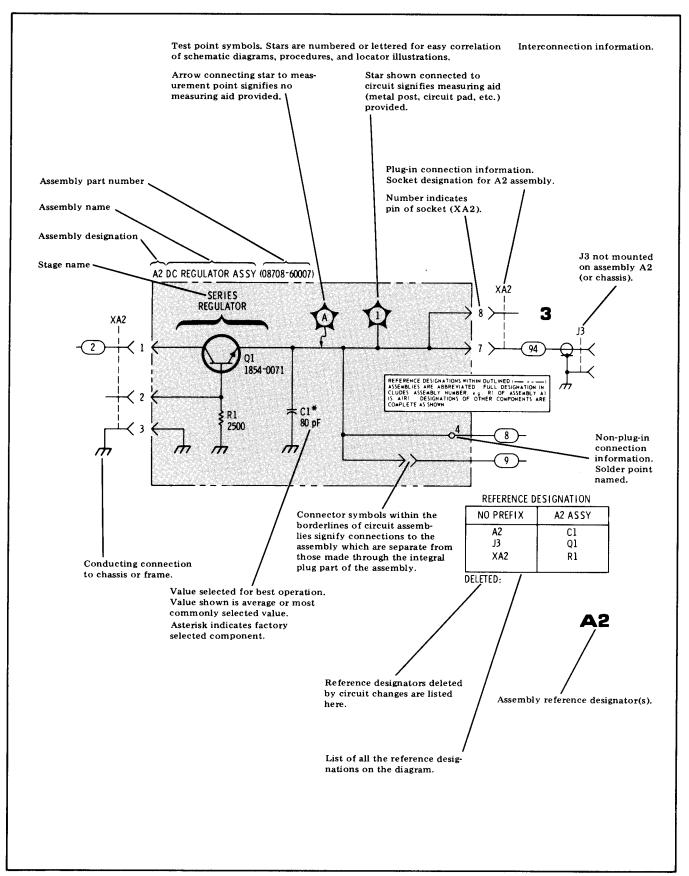


Figure 8-6. Schematic Diagram Notes (Continued)

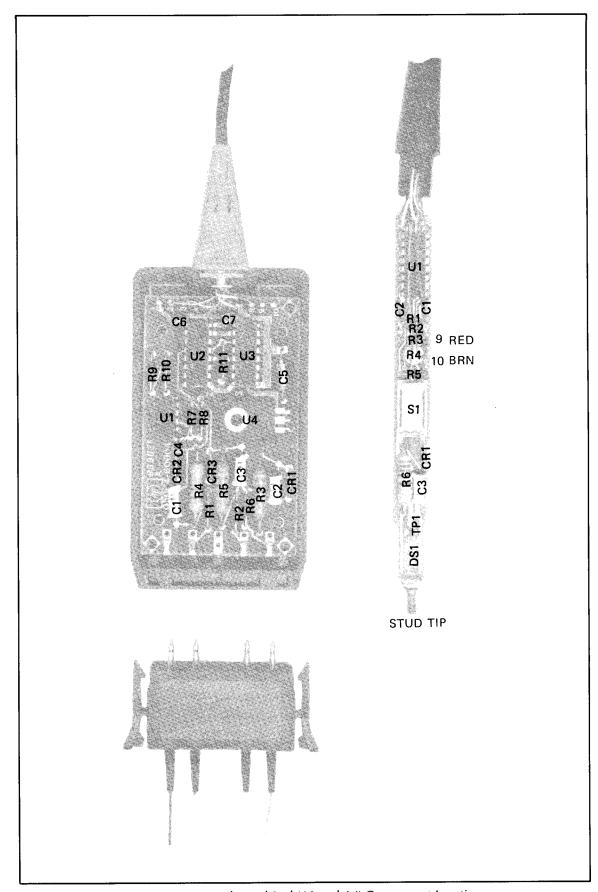


Figure 8-7. Probe and Pod (A3 and A4) Component Locations

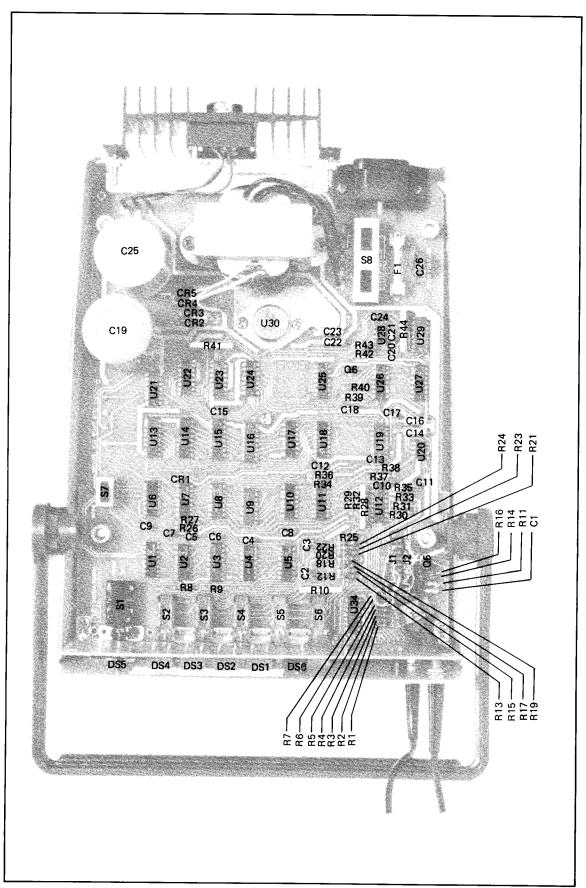
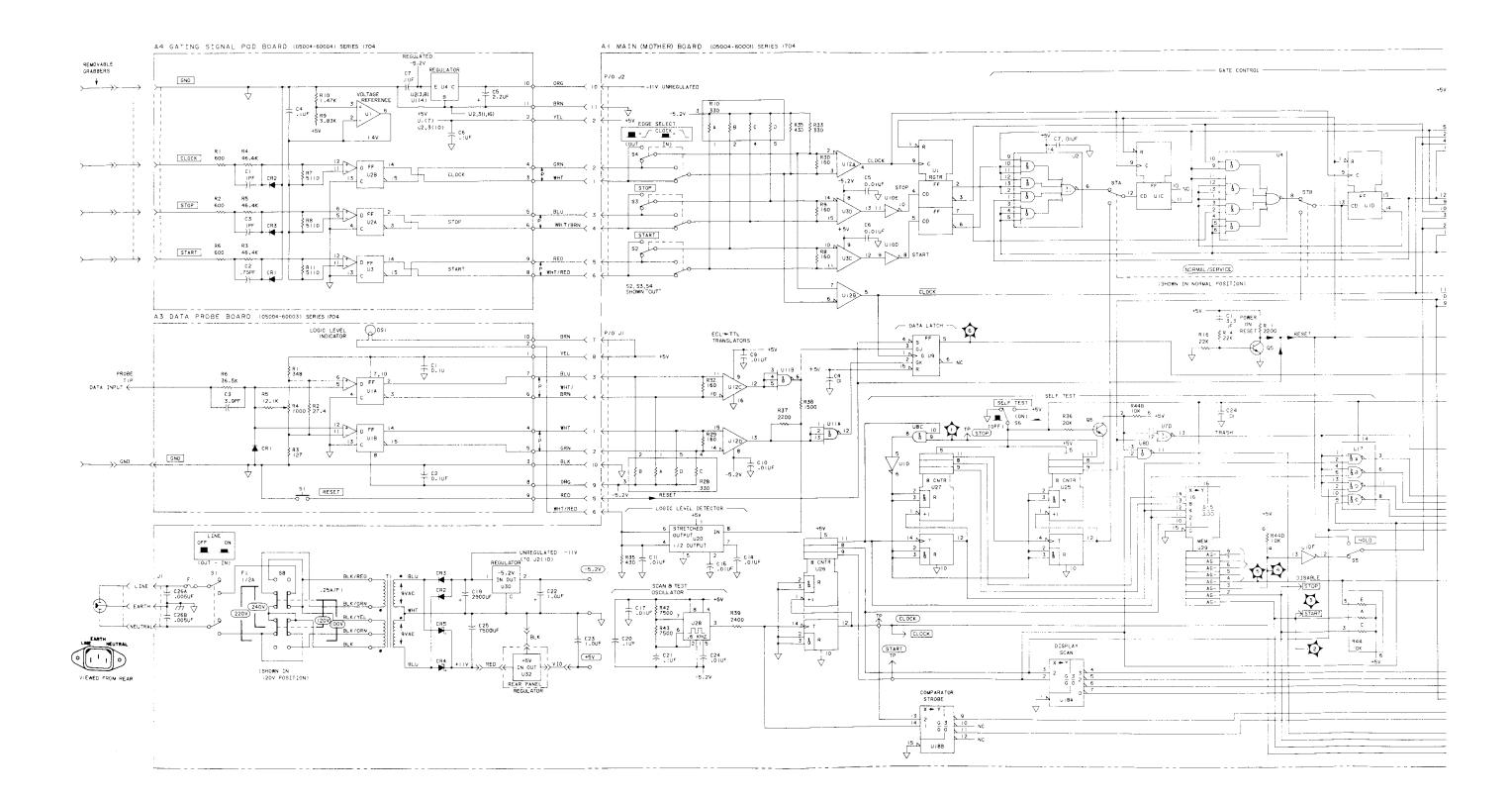
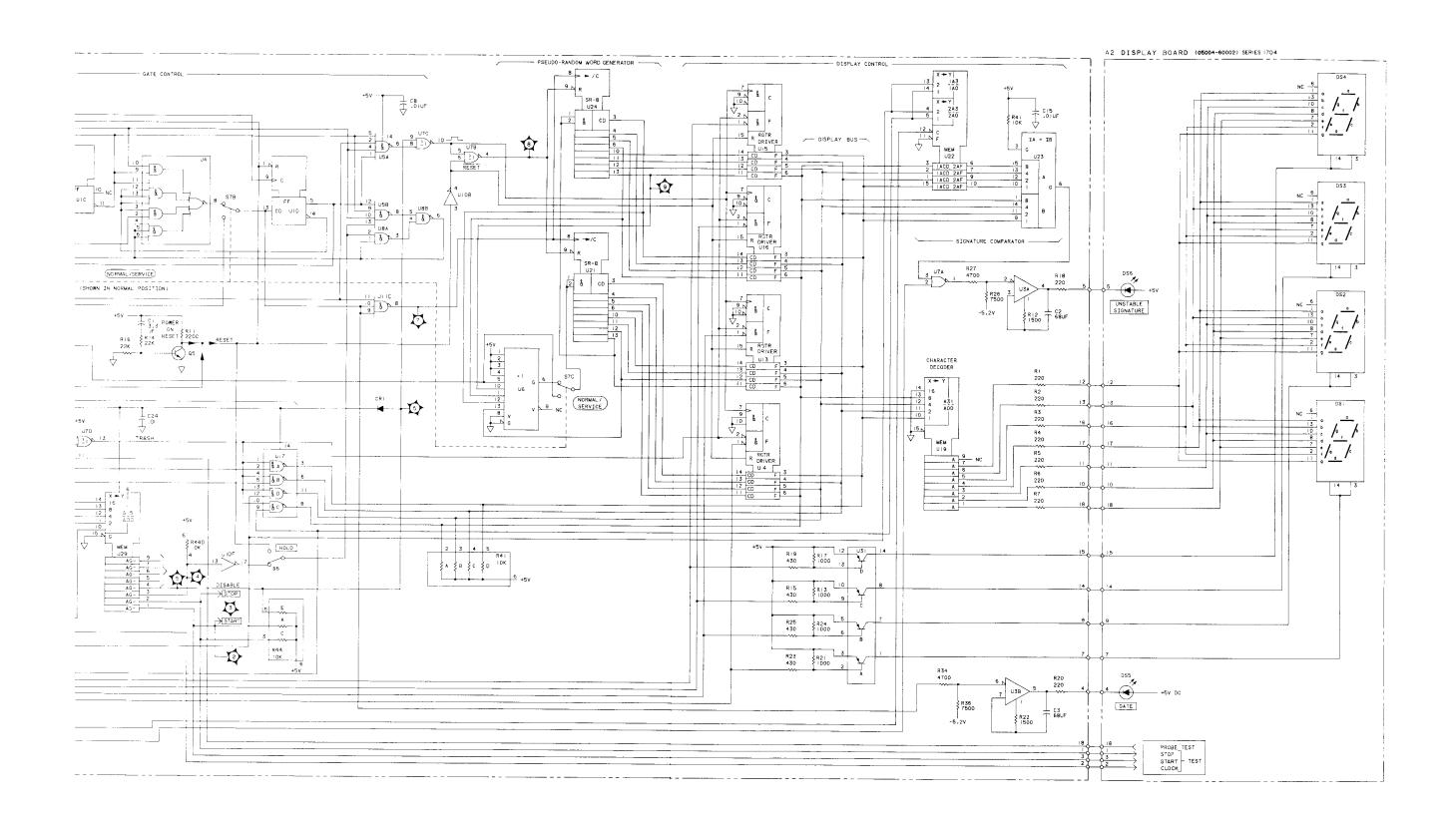


Figure 8-8. Display Board and Main Board (A1) Component Locations





Supersedes:

5004A-1A

# **HP MODEL 5004A SIGNATURE ANALYSER**

# Serial Prefix 1736 and above

# DATA PROBE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT AND COMPENSATION

These adjustments will only be necessary if repairs have been done on the A3 data probe assembly. This note replaces the adjustment procedure in 5004A Operating and Service Manual for probes with this applicable serial prefix.

This instrument is adjusted at the factory prior to shipment and no periodic calibration is necessary

The following equipment is needed for these adjustment procedures:

Instrument		HP Recommended
1.	Function Generator	HP 3312A
2.	Oscilloscope	HP 1720A
3.	Digital Voltmeter	HP 3465A
4.	Pulse Generator	HP 8007B
5.	Power Supply	HP 6114A

# DATA PROBE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT

The voltage adjustment is to compensate for the effect on Input Threshold Voltage due to  $V_{cc}$  and comparator input bias current variations.

## Proceed as follows:

- a. Remove data probe tip by turning it with fingers counterclockwise; carefully pull the red window off the probe tip; slide the two half covers carefully off the probe printed circuit board.
- b. Connect digital voltmeter leads between A3U1(11) and A3U1(1), and adjust A3R7 until digital voltmeter reads . . . 1.320 volts.
- c. Connect DVM leads between A3U1(12) and A3U1(1), and adjust A3R4 until DVM reads . . . 1.425 volts. Disconnect DVM leads.

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#### DATA PROBE COMPENSATION

The data probe compensation is to ensure minimum distortion of a very narrow pulse that could result in a wrong signature being displayed. To properly compensate the data probe, perform the following steps:

- a. Set Function Generator to output a 3 volts peak-to-peak triangular waveform (≅ 300 Hz). (No offset.)
- b. Replace data probe tip. Connect Function Generator output to scope's vertical input (Channel A) and also to the data probe. Connect A3U1(14) to the scopes horizontal input (Channel B).

Note: For the 1720A oscilloscope, operate in X-Y mode. Channel A and B are the vertical and horizontal inputs, respectively.

Observe the hysteresis loop similar to Figure 1 below:

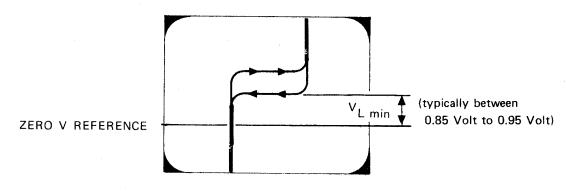
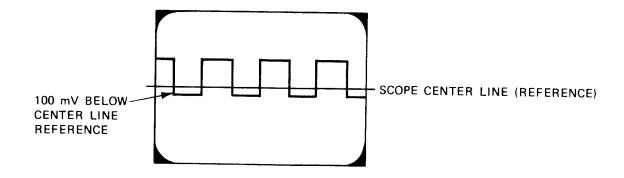


FIGURE 1

Record  $V_{L\ min}$  and remove input from scope. Switch scope back to normal horizontal sweep mode.

- c. Turn on power supply and set output to V<sub>L</sub> min (recorded in b above). (This dc voltage is used to establish a reference line on the scope.) Apply this voltage to scope channel A. Using vertical position control, move trace to center line. After this center line reference is set, do not readjust the vertical control.
- d. Set pulse generator to output a 50 nanosecond pulsewidth, at 5 MHz, 3 volts peak-to-peak and a rise time ≤ 2 nanoseconds. Connect channel A to pulse generator output.
- e. Adjust pulse generator offset so the bottom of the pulse is 100 millivolts below center reference line (see Figure 2).



## FIGURE 2

- f. Reassemble the data probe.
- g. Insert special adjusting tool (8710-1177) through hole in bottom probe shell, and adjust Data Probe trimmer capacitor very slowly until Data Probe lamp indicator flashes constantly.
- h. Verify adjustment by raising pulse generator offset until probe lamp stops flashing; bottom of pulse should be < 100 mV from original position.
- i. Repeat steps e and g if necessary.